FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA'S DEATH, FUNERAL

Medical Commission Conclusion

AU221402 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 22 Jul 81

["Conclusion of the Medical Commission on Lyudmila Zhivkova's Death"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jul (BTA)--A conclusion of the medical commission on the death of Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture, has been released for the press here.

The conclusion emphasizes that recently, as a result of overstrain, Lyudmila Zhivkova's health condition had been deteriorated. The measures taken for the recovery of her health had led to a prompt improvement. On July 20th, 1981, however, her condition worsened badly again as a result of a sudden haemorrhage of the brain and ensuing hard irreversible respiratory blood-circulation disorders. Death occured at 2 o'clock on July 21, 1981.

The commission includes Academician Professor Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of public health and president of the Medical Academy; Professor Doctor Yonko Beloev, director of the United Governmental Hospital; Professor Doctor Yordan Yordanov, head of the Acute Respiratory Insufficienty Combating Center with the Medical Academy; and Professor Sivcho Sivchev, pathologist and anatomist.

Soviet Delegation Arrival

AU221713 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Soviet Minister of Culture; Zinaida Kuglova, chairman of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, arrived in Sofia today to attend the funeral of Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

At Sofia Airport they were cordially welcomed by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Lying in State

AU230740 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Thousands of working people, representatives of public organizations, ministries and departments and figures from the areas of culture and science are now paying their last respects at the coffin of Lyudmila Zhivkova, the infinitely loyal daughter of the party and people, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee on Culture, who is lying in state at the National Assembly Hall. Sofia citizens are saying their last good-bys to the noted political and cultural figure, whose vivid deeds will remain forever in the people's memory and will be an inspiring example in the struggle for the triumph of communism. Respects can be paid until 1200. The funeral will take place at 1300 at Sofia's central cemetery.

Honor Guard, Vigil

AU230930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Thousands of working people continue to pay last respects at Lyudmila Zhivkova's coffin. A little while ago, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Lyudmila Zhivkova's children, took their place among the honor guard. The following comrades were also among the honor guard; Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhayov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov.

Delegations from the fraternal socialist countries, among them the delegation of the USSR led by Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of culture, also came to pay respects at the coffin. The members of the diplomatic corps also came to pay their last respects.

Leaders' Condolences

AU230746 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0430 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and the BCP Central Committee have received many telegrams from party and state leaders and public and cultural figures from many countries on the death of Lyudmila Zhivkova. The telegrams express sincere condolences and compassion with the family. Great recognition is expressed for Lyudmila Zhivkova's merits for developing cultural cooperation in the name of peace and friendship among nations. Telegrams of condolence have been received from Leonid Brezhnev, Erich Honecker, Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Janos Kadar.

POLISH HOLIDAY MARKED AT REFRIGERATOR FACTORY

AU221635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Summary] July 22, the national holiday of fraternal Poland, was festively marked at a celebration in the refrigerator-producing plant in Sofia today. "Responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee, leaders of public, political and mass organizations and members of the Polish Embassy attended the celebration and academician Petur Dinekov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Polish Friendship Society, spoke about the heroic struggle of the Polish people who, with the decisive aid of the Soviet Army succeeded in throwing off the Hitlerite-Fascist yoke and in marking the beginning of a new era in their development."

The Polish charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria [name indistinct], spoke about the heroic struggle of the Polish and Soviet soldiers for Poland's freedom.

Press on Poland

AU221110 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jul (BTA)--Today's newspapers carry diverse material to mark the National Day of Poland.

"This year the day of the Polish revival is marked in an atmosphere of the still continuing socio-political and economic crisis but also of the optimistic decisions taken at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party", RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes.

The newspapers are resolute that the overcoming of the crisis necessiates isolation of the antisocialist trends and groupings, restoration of the Leninist principles of party life and the leading role of the party. And every day hard work of millions of Poles is needed to make the enormous economic potential function, too.

"Deeds in the name of socialism, in the name of the vital interests of the Polish people, socialist Poland are needed," KOOPERATIVNO SELO underlines.

The newspapers are unanimous in maintaining that as an active member of the Warsaw Treaty organization, a decisive factor for preserving the independence and sovereignty of each of its member-countries, Poland plays an important role in conducting the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community countries.

The newspapers underline the vital importance the union and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries has for Poland.

The press expresses hope that with the active support of all the communists and patriots, the Polish United Workers' Party will overcome the extraordinary hardships, will manage to defend the principles of socialism and to ensure the unswerving socialist upsurge of the country in the name and to the good of the people of Poland.

"Poland has been, is and will continue to be a socialist state," NARODNA ARMIYA underlines.

BCP DAILY REPORTS, COMMENTS ON PZPR CONGRESS

AU221257 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 July on pages 1, 7 carries a 1,200-word report from D. Shishmanov, K. Iliev and V. Karaivanov, BTA correspondents in Warsaw, entitled "The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress." Repeating the previously published fact of Kania's reelection as PZPR Central Committee first secretary, the BTA correspondents report that the congress' delegates evaluated this election, as well as the composition of the new Central Committee, as a victory for the "line of socialist renewal and agreements." Further on, the BTA correspondents report on Kania's acceptance speech, as well as the speeches of Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman, quoting him on the possibility of a Solidarity inspired strike of aviation workers; Premier Jaruzelski, who is reported to have "energetically rejected the so-called 'social project' proposed by Solidarity, and Albin Sziwak, PZPR Central Committee member who asked the congress to "solve the problem of the party's character and secure its Marxist-Leninist image."

In a special part of their report, the BTA correspondents list the names and occupations of the newly elected members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, without elaborating on their political stand.

The same newspaper, on page 7 carries a 900-word commentary by Kolyo Kolev and Angel Bonev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO reporters in Warsaw, entitled "Socialism Must Be Defended." The commentary deals with the general debates of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the proposals made by some of the delegates. They express the opinion that "the debates have demonstrated a striving to solve the contradictory and complex processes in the economic, social and political areas." They stress that "the delegates emphasized that as an economic complex Poland has enough resources to solve its most important tasks." Summing up the economic debates, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO reporters subscribe to this opinion.

Further on, they report that the "ideological work did not occupy much time in the debates," and that "this area's difficulties and tasks now obtain new importance." They maintain that "only some of the statements took a position toward the Solidarity trade union, as well as toward its tactics and political strategy." They conclude that "now is the time for deeds, which alone can defend the socialist achievements of the fraternal country and its future."

BTA CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACKS IN LEBANON

AU221910 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jul (BTA)--The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY is authorized to make the following declaration:

"The indignation of the Bulgarian public has agains been aroused and its feelings alarmed by the criminal escalation of the Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples and countries."

"The target of incessant Israeli barbarous incursions are the Lebanese capital and other peaceful Lebanese cities and villages and the regions inhabited by Palestinian refugees."

"It is quite mildly to say that these actions of Israel represent a flagrant violation of the international law and an encroachment upon the sovereignty and the independence of the Republic of Lebanon."

They are a typical result of the policy of international terrorism and banditism which daily takes the life of innocent people and inflicts immense material, moral and cultural damage. They are a consequence of the unresolved Middle East conflict, for which the blame is to be borne by the Israeli aggressors and the ruling circles in the United States, who are generously supplying Israel with all the weapons and aid it needs, who are protecting and promoting its actions against the Arab countries and peoples.

"These actions of Israel and its American patrons are closely connected with their attempts at imposing the capitulatory Camp David policy on the Arab peoples. The regrettable results of this policy for the situation in the Middle East are at hand."

"The Bulgarian public strongly condemns the persisting Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Israel's brutal interference in the internal affairs of that country and insists on the immediate discontinuation of the aggression and on the imposition of strict sanctions on the aggressor as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations. The responsibility of the Israeli aggression should be shared by its patrons and promoters."

"Our public reiterates its complete solidarity with the people of Lebanon, with the Palestine resistance movement and with the other Arab peoples fighting in defence of their lawful interests and a just cause."

"The sharp worsening of the already explosion-prone situation in the region comes only to show that the time has come to take collective international measures for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis, to avert the outburst of a new armed conflict in the Middle East, the consequences of which for peace and security in the world can hardly be foreseen."

FILIPOV RECEIVES CONGOLESE MINISTER IN SOFIA

AU221418 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jul (BTA)--Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Marius Mouambenga, minister of agriculture and livestock of the People's Republic of the Congo.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed with the development of bilateral cooperation until now and the good perspectives for its further expanding were noted. The Congolese guest delivered to Mr Grisha Filipov a message by Mr Louis-Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO NICARAGUA

AU181521 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 10 Jul (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent telegrams to the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and to the leading Council of the National Restoration government of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the second anniversary of the victory day and the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

The message reads in part: "The revolution of the fraternal Nicaraguan people, carried through under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, has opened the way to its all-round, progressive development.

For the two years having passed since the victory there have been achieved considerable successes in the restoration of the country ruined by the antipopular dictatorship. The building of the new life began convincingly, regardless of the hardships remaining from Somoza's hard heritage, from the activity of the reactionary forces and imperialism, the Nicaraguan people are firmly defending their revolutionary gains and are turning into an inspiring example for the other peoples fighting for freedom, national independence and social justice.

The message conveys the conviction that the relations of Bulgaria and Nicaragua will continue to develop in the interests of the Bulgarian and Nicaraguan peoples, of peace and social progress in the world.

On the same occasion Mr Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, has wired congratulations to Mr Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council of Nicaragua.

TRADE UNION PLENUM ELECTS NEW SECRETARY

AU201938 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] On 16 July in Sofia a plenum of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council took place. It dealt with organizational matters. Dimitur Dimitrov, BCP Central Committee People's Councils and Mass Organizations Department head, took part in the plenum.

Kosta Andreev, BCP Central Committee member and hitherto deputy editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, was unanimously elected secretary and member of the bureau of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council.

Maryan Stoykov was relieved of his post as secretary and member of the bureau of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council, because of his transfer to another responsible post.

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council, spoke on the urgent tasks connected with the trade union activity for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He analyzed the plan implementation and the promise of the trade union to concentrate its attention during the first 6 months of the year on the participation of the workers' collectives in compiling the counterplans for 1982 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. He also dwelt on some urgent social tasks. Finally, Comrade Dyulgerov spoke on the preparation of the forthcoming trade union accountability-election campaign.

COMMUNIQUE ON KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN VISIT

BK201200 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0435 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Jul (SPK)--Hun Sen, member of the KPRC Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, today ended his 4-day visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], made at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria.

The following Kampuchea-Bulgaria joint communique was issued on the visit of Foreign Minister Hun Sen:

Minister Hun Sen laid a wreath at the mausoleum of and paid homage to Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and an eminent militant of the international communist and workers movement.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the PRB State Council, received in audience and had a cordial talk with Minister Hun Sen. The Kampuchean minister was also received by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the PRB Council of Ministers. The minister visited various economic establishments and cultural and historic sites in the capital and Varna.

The foreign ministers of Kampuchea and Bulgaria held official talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding. They reviewed the state of bilateral relations and discussed the prospects of their development.

The two ministers informed each other of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the 4th KPRC congress, as well as the efforts of the Kampuchean and Bulgarian peoples to implement these decisions.

The Bulgarian side expressed its high appreciation for the successes which the Kampuchean people have attained in their efforts to overcome the painful legacy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, defend their revolutionary gains and revive their country. The completion of the process of building the sociopolitical and state structure has marked an important stage in the successful development of an independent Kampuchea under the leadership of the KPRC, the militant vanguard of the Kampuchea workers.

The Kampuchean side voiced its high appreciation for the successes of the Bulgarian people in building an advanced socialist society under the leadership of the BCP.

It was noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of the agreements between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Heng Samrin and the PRB-PRK treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The two sides confirmed their desire to strive for the development, strengthening and deepening of bilateral relations and cooperation, and announced their decision to set up in the near future a Bulgarian-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Minister Hun Sen expressed the hearty thanks of the Kampuchean Government for the assistance and support which the PRB and Bulgarian people have given to the building of a new Kampuchea.

Minister Petur Mladenov voiced his thanks for the establishment of a Kampuchean honorary committee for the celebration of the 1300th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian state, and for the contest organized by the Kampuchean side to inform Kampuchean workers of the history and culture of Bulgaria and its contribution to the development of modern civilization.

The two ministers examined many important problems of current international affairs and expressed their complete identity of views.

They expressed their resolute opposition to the acts of the imperialist and reactionary circles and, first of all, the acts of the United States, which is poisoning the international atmosphere by accelerating the arms race, pursuing a policy of brute force and diktat, interfering in the internal affairs of soveriegn states and creating new hotbeds of tension.

The two sides highly appreciated the foreign policy program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the extraordinary importance of this program to the strengthening of world peace, detente, and the cessation of the arms race.

It was stressed that the current atmosphere in the world calls for a change from tension and confrontation to the purification of the international climate through contacts, dialogue and constructive negotiations aimed at achieving mutually acceptable agreements on all questions on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security of countries.

The two sides voiced their support for the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist community, the nonaligned countries and the national liberation movements, and for the coordination of their common efforts in the struggle to safeguard peace, prevent a new phase in the arms race, and cope with the attempts of imperialism and reaction to undermine process of detente and destroy the existing balance of forces in the world.

The two sides expressed their support for the preservation and strengthening of detente in Europe, and for the future implementation of the principles and agreements of the Helsinki Final Act so that the process of strengthening security and promoting cooperation initiated by the European conference may continue.

They expressed their hope that the Madrid meeting will achieve positive results. In this respect, it was emphasized that it is important for the meeting to decide in favor of the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The two ministers voiced their support for the resumption; without artificial postponement, of negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe in parallel with and linked to the deployment of forward-based U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. An atmosphere conducive to the negotiations on this problem could be created by implementing the Soviet Union's proposal that during the negotiations neither quantitative augmentation nor perfection of the weapons already deployed in the European region be allowed.

The Kampuchean side expressed its high appreciation of the consistent and active foreign policy pursued by the PRB in favor of the strengthening of peace, understanding, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

The two sides condemed the Chinese hegemonists' collusion with imperialism against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Indochinese countries--collusion aimed at aggravating tension in Southeast Asia, pitting the countries in the region against each other and opposing the vital interests of the people's in the region and their desire to live in good neighborly relations and to develop cooperation for mutual benefit. The recent and frequent military provocations against the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] and the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] and the active support given to Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries, including the schemes aimed at creating a so-called "United Front," are destabilizing the situation in the region and seriously jeopardizing world peace and security.

The Bulgarian side supports the constructive initiatives of the conference of the PRK, SRV and LPDR foreign ministers, which reflect the aspirations of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples to resolve the problems of Southeast Asia and to transform it into a zone of peace and stability.

The Bulgarian side confirmed that the consolidation of the militant solidarity, friendship and internationalist cooperation between the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos strengthens the positions of socialism and makes an important contribution to the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The PRB confirmed its resolute support for the PRK and for the right of its government to be the sole legal representative of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations.

The Bulgarian side supports the position of the PRK, which is full of good will, regarding the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, according to which the latter's repatriation can be undertaken only through the means of a preliminary agreement concluded directly or indirectly between Kampuchea and Thailand.

The two ministers expressed their support for the SRV's proposal concerning the resumption of negotiations between Vietnam and China for the restoration of peace and stability on the border and the normalization of relations between the two countries. They support the LPDR's proposal concerning the peaceful settlement of the border problems between Laos and China.

The two ministers declared that the so-called international conference on Kampuchea held in New York constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and brutal interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, which will result in further aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia.

They feel that in seeking a solution to the region's contentious problems it is of exceptional importance to convene a regional conference of the concerned groups of states, after which an international conference will ratify the agreements obtained therefrom and will guarantee their implementation.

The two sides declared themselves against the continued concentration of the imperialist countries armed forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and against all attempts to expand existing military and political blocs or the creation of new ones. They supported the proposal of the states in the Indian Ocean region in favor of transforming of this region into a zone of peace.

The two ministers expressed their firm and resolute support for the Afghan people's just struggle in defense of the gains of the April Revolution and for the construction of a new society. They reaffirmed their principled position in favor of a political settlement of the situation concerning Afghanistan on the basis of the known proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan dated 14 May 1981.

The two ministers reaffirmed the positions of their respective countries that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be reached only after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their rights to self-determination and to the founding of their own state. They declared themselves in support of the convening of an international conference proposed by the USSR on the Middle East question with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The PRB and the PRK reaffirmed their unchanging support for the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for peace, national independence and social progress and for the definitive elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Comrades Petur Mladenov and Hun Sen expressed satisfaction with their talks and their faith that these talks will contribute to the subsequent consolidation and expansion of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

PRK Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen invited PRB Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov to pay an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BRIEFS

NEW TRANSPORT SHIPS -- Sofia, 16 Jul (BTA) -- Two specialized vessels of the "Ro-ro" type have been bought from Sweden for sea shipment of transport vehicles. The ships will be used by the "International Automobile Transport" Corporation. The new sea craft has 6000-ton capacity. Each of the two vessels can carry 150 automobile compositions on its four decks. The ships are intended for transport routes to the Middle East. They are now shipping lorries and other motor vehicles between the Yugoslav port of Koper and the Syrian port of Tartus. [Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 16 Jul 81 AU]

TRADE TALKS IN BRITAIN -- London, 18 Jul (BTA) -- Today ended the week's visit to Great Britain of Mr Rumen Serbezov, Minister of the light industry, who was here at the invitation of the government of Great Britain. Minister Rumen Serbezov was made familiar with the manufacture of a number of British firms and single enterprises in the field of the light industry. He discussed with representatives of the business circles here the possibilities for expanding the mutually advantageous industrial and trade cooperation and joint production. Mr Rumen Serbezov met Mr Cecil Parkinson, deputy minister of trade of Great Britain. Specific ways and means were discussed for increasing the two countries' trade, as well as new forms of industrial cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 18 Jul 81 AU]

RUDE PRAVO SUMS UP CONCLUSION OF PZPR CONGRESS

AU221810 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 July on pages 1 and 7 carries a 1,100-word dispatch by corresondents Jan Lipavsky, Karol Mikulka, Pavol Minarik and Miroslav Vitek, headlined "After 7 Days of Deliberations: The Extraordinary PZPR Congress Concluded."

The dispatch says that "for 7 days some 2,000 delegates have been discussing the situation in the country and searching for ways out of the current social and economic crisis. The criterium of these ways-out now will be the real life of the party and of the country, the unpostponable struggle of all Polish proponents of socialism and of patriots against the counterrevolutionary danger, for the defense of socialist accomplishments, for the consolidation of the country's political and economic life and for increasing material production."

The dispatch goes on to say that the congress approved--among other things--"an amendment of the party statutes (38 delegates were against, 53 abstained from voting)," and "adopted a proclamation to the Polish people, in which it appeals to them to join forces to avert the danger that threatens Poland today." The proclamation notes that "Poland is undergoing a deep economic, social and political crisis, and that the most important task is to find a way out of it. The cause of the crisis is not the socialist system; on the contrary, it has been caused precisely by the deviation from the ideological principles of socialism, from the ideas which have always been intrinsic to socialism," the dispatch says.

Then follows a 500-word summary of party leader Stanislaw Kania's closing speech, and the dispatch ends with a short report about a meeting in the palace of the Polish Council of Ministers between the PZPR leadership and the "delegations of the fraternal communist and workers parties that attended the ninth congress," at which Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, "in the name of the foreign delegations, wished all communists, the workers class, farmers and intelligentsia, and the entire fraternal Polish nation success in rapidly overcoming the difficulties, in the further all-round development and in strengthening socialism in Poland."

SLOVAK PRAVDA CONDEMNS ISRAELI BOMBING OF LEBANON

AU230721 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jul 81 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "The Murderers Are Known; On the Genocide Hell Unleashed by the Zionist Regime"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] In the past few days and hours we have been hearing, reading and seeing how southern Lebanese cities and villages, and the camps of Palestinians driven from their fatherland, are turning into ruins; how the miserable Satila and Sabra camps of Pelestinian exiles in the southwestern part of Lebanon's capital, Beirut, are becoming, under Israeli bombs and missiles, which are mostly produced in the United States, the graves of children, women and men. THEIR ONLY FAULT IS THAT THEY ARE PALESTINIANS, WHOM THE RACIST IDEOLOGY AND POLICY OF ZIONISM HAS CALLED ITS MORTAL ENEMY, BECAUSE THEY COME FROM A COUNTRY ARBITRARILY CLAIMED BY THE ZIONISTS AS EXCLUSIVELY THEIRS AND IN WHICH THEY ARE SHAPING A STATE SYSTEM SATURATED WITH MILITARISM, DISRESPECT AND HATRED TOWARD OTHER PEOPLES, A SYSTEM THAT BELONGS AMONG THE SICKEST PHENOMENA ON THE BODY OF 20TH CENTURY MANKIND, WHICH IS STRUGGLING IN TERRIBLE PAIN TO ACHIEVE A MORE OPTIMISTIC PRESENT AND FUTURE, BUT WHICH IS STILL BEING DESTROYED BY CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM, AND THE DEFORMATIONS AND CRISES STEMMING FROM THEM.

Today the attacks are directed against Lebanon, because it is there, among the 400,000 Palestinians who found a temporary refuge in a country neighboring on Israel, that the heart and brain of the Palestinian resistance movement are to be found.

THERE THE PALESTINIANS HAVE FOUND SUPPORT IN THE PATRIOTIC AND PROGRESSIVE LEBANESE FORCES, AND THEIR ALLIANCE IS ONE OF THE BASIC LINKS OF THE ARAB NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT AND OF THE PROCESS WHICH IS INELUCTABLY, STEP BY STEP ON THE NONE-TOO-EASY PATH OF VICTORIES AND SETBACKS, CHANGING THE FACE OF THE ARAB WORLD, OF THE ENTIRE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST--THE FACE WHICH WILL NOT REMAIN FOREVER SERVILE TO THE POWER INTERESTS OF IMPERIALISM

The imperialists, Zionists and the reaction are denying the Palestinians and Lebanon the basic right--the right to live, the right of peace. In the Camp David kitchen of betrayal and capitulation they prepared for Lebanon and the Palestinians, as a publicist wrote a few days ago, generous political alternatives for choosing death by cholera or plague. And at the very moment the quadripartite Arab commission had drawn closer to a partial unravelling of the Lebanese problems, to a possible intra-Lebanese compromise, the Camp David tutors foisted on it a therapy which is intended to make sure that they do not evade death--bombs, death-carrying missiles and artillery charges. And when the predestined victims dare to defy them and to reply to fire by firing back, the criminals' fury escalates yet further, into a rage in which they would possibly not hesitate to drive the entire Near and Middle East into a new great catastrophe, frought with the danger of spreading to other areas. At the same time--what cynicism--Washington is letting a "peace mediator" circulate in the area.

BUT PART OF THE REALITY IS ALSO THAT, EVEN IN THE ARAB WORLD, THERE IS STILL A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF THOSE WHO HAD DISSOCIATED THEMSELVES OUTWARDLY FROM THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS, BUT WHO ARE NEVERTHELESS IN REALITY RELYING ON "PAX AMERICANA" (AN ABSURD PARADOX: AMERICAN PEACE); THAT MEANS ON AN AMERICAN SOLUTION FOR THE AREA. This was also shown by the backstage maneuvering during the recent discussion of the Israeli air attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center, when these very Arab forces aided the United States to moderate the resolution condemning Israel and thus cemented Israel's impunity and incited its agressivity and expansionism.

However, the criminals and their protectors and fellow culprits are deeply in error if they think that they can destroy the Arab, and together with it the Palestinian, national-liberation movement. IN THE PAST THE PALESTINIANS WERE CONDEMNED TO DISSOLVE IN THE SANDS OF DESERTS AND OBLIVION; THE MOST TERRIBLE METHODS OF PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL LIQUIDATION WERE TESTED ON THEM; BUT THE ARAB PEOPLE OF PALESTINE ARE ALIVE AND BECOMING STEELED IN THE FIRE OF BATTLE. THEY ARE AN INDESTRUCTIBLE, HUMILIATED, BUT UNSUBDUED PEOPLE, WHO WILL WIN IN THE END. These days of Zionist barbarism are unmasking the criminals and those who are holding a protective hand over them--the world, and we in it, cannot remain indifferent.

HODIC COMMENTS ON EMIGRATION'S ANTI-CSSR ACTIVITY

LD221112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Excerpt] As we have already informed you in our broadcasts, a collaborator of the Czechoslovak counter-intelligence, Dr Josef Hodic, has returned to Czechoslovakia after 3 and 1/2 years of activity with emigration. Starting today, he will acquaint you in our broadcasts with the activity of the Czechoslovak political emigration against the Czechoslovak people and against understanding and peace in the world. The first part, broadcast today, is devoted to some basic facts about the nature, aims and practices of the hostile activity of the emigration against Czechoslovakia.

Begin Hodic recording--presumably at 15 July press conference] The most significant feature of the activity of the Czechoslovak political emigration is its connection with the general concepts of imperialism vis-a-vis the socialist countries, especially the connection between these concepts and the intentions and activity of the center directing and controlling the fight against communism and the progressive forces.

In those situations where official policy cannot or does not wish openly to interfere it leaves the action theater open, according to the nature of the actions involved, to this or that little group or to individuals who have already proved themselves at home or abroad as reliable collaborators of this hostile reaction. We know that they all are together processing one theme only all the time: anticommunism and flagrant anti-Sovietism in various shapes and forms, starting with attempts at indoctrination to inciting acts of violence. They have only one goal, too: to achieve the destabilization or even disruption of the socialist system and to deform all movements which are putting up resistance to imperialism.

Naturally, this very narrow section of emigration is always determined in its activity by the policy of those who finance it. There is evidence that from the very start Jiri Pelikan had contacts with Dr Bunza who represented American interests in Europe. He further strengthened his relations with the United States and Great Britain during his studies in these countries, but at the same time his past made it possible for him to find favor with some representatives of the socialist international and socialist parties, especially in the Roman countries. The first step of Zdenek Mlynar, too, led to the American specialist on the fight against communism, the diplomat Frank Trinka in Vienna, and gradually Mlynar's singlehanded anticommunism placed him in the rightwing of social democracy, a position which makes it possible for him to have an action friendship with Pavel Tigrid. Finally, the orientation of Pavel Tigrid is straight and permanent: In political emigration he endeavors to push through the policy of every American administration, but at the same time he will not say no even to giving support to the revanchist Sudeten German Landsmanschaft and clerical centers. Likewise, the connection of the centers of the Catholic clergy with the ultra right is clearly noticeable.

By all this I want to say that political emigration is not an independent political force. Its role is defined by the broad spectrum of attempts to influence the international communist movement and by an attempt to violate and harm the construction of socialism in our country. In every single case the position of these people is determined by their class affiliation and the hatred stemming from it. [end recording]

You have heard the first part of the talk given by a collaborator of the Czechoslovak intelligence service, Dr Josef Hodic, on the activity of political emigration against Czechoslovakia. You can hear more information in our broadcast tomorrow.

Catholics, Rightists, Slovaks

LD230114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Statement by Josef Hodic, "collaborator" of Czechoslovak counterintelligence; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] We frequently hear about various pressure groups and committees being set up to carry out campaigns against Czechoslovakia. Not everybody realizes that for the most part they always comprise the same people. In spite of clashes and differences in ideology, political beliefs and nationality, they show in their activities that their unifying element is their hatred of socialism and their anti-Sovietism. Basically there are three not quite homogenous streams.

The first is represented by Catholic centers. I am thinking of the Christian Academy in Rome and a number of other organizations, such as Velehrad which has branches in Austria, the FRG and Great Britain; the Institute of Cyril and Methodeus in Rome and the circle of Bishop Pavel Hnilica which publishes the (?Propratecus journal).

This latter group) specializes in gathering information, particularly from the Slovak Socialist Republic, in every way and by any means and operates in the FRG and Austria to this end. Pavel Tigrid can be linked with this group. Tigrid represents and sees to American interests. He resorts to all means in his fight, particularly on the territory of Czechoslovakia.

The second stream can be described as a social democratic stream oriented toward the right. It is represented in particular by the Listy group headed by (Pelikan) and by the so-called coordination committee comprised of (Zdenek Mlynar), (Zdenek Hejtman), (Ada Mueller) and (Misa Reiman). This stream has shifted politically from so-called reform communism to the rightwing of social-democratism. This is a natural process and is supported by social-democratic parties, particularly by those which are striving to undermine the socialist system and are against most forms of mutual understanding.

And finally there is the Slovak separatist stream represented by the group which calls itself the World Congress of Slovaks. Its leadership is trying to link up with the ideology of clerical fascism. The leadership of the congress is considerably incongruous from its chairman, millionaire (Stefan Roman), through former official of Hlinka's party (Kirschbaum), to (Evzen Loebl) and the afore-mentioned Bishop Hnilica. Considerable clashes take place in this stream. There is a struggle for the leading position and an important role in it is played not only by the ambitions of individuals, but also, and this is very important, by financial motivations.

All three streams gear the contents of their publications to the tasks they have set themselves within the framework of anticommunism. These streams are represented in the broadcasting station Free Europe where the apparent variety of the staff--and not only in this but also in other broadcasting stations--proves this. The Listy group is represented in Free Europe by (Milan Sulc), (Karel Jestinsky), (Slava Volny), (Milan Tsorn), and (Radek Celusky). Slovak separatists are represented by Dr (Kurusiak), Dr (Sramel), and Father Hlinka. The priests' centers are openly represented by Dr (Kratochvil), (Jiri), (Malacek) and others.

TALKS WITH ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTED

AU222107 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jul 81 p 2

[CTK report: "They Appraised the Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The consultations held between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the CSSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which were conducted by S. Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and [M. Salah Dembri], secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, were concluded yesterday in Prague. During the constructive negotiations the two officials appraised above all the present state and further possibilities of developing friendly relations and cooperation between the CSSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The two sides also exchanged opinions on the topical problems of the current international situation. [M. Salah Dembri] was yesterday received by B. Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. During their friendly meeting they discussed matters pertaining to the further development of Czechoslovak-Algerian economic relations.

LENART VISITS OIL, GAS CONCERNS IN SLOVAKIA

LD221722 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited an oil and gas industry concern today.

He was accompanied by Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee, Presidium leading secretary of the West Slovakian Regional Committee of the party, and Deputy Slovak Premier Jan Gregor. In Gajary, they examined drill equipment, pumping experiments, and extraction at new oil and gas sites.

Comrade Lenart, in a discussion with members of the drilling brigade, which holds the title of brigade of socialist work, gave attention, to among other things, workers' working conditions. Then the guests visited the underground gas reservoir.

In a discussion with managers of the Bratislava oil and gas industry concern, enterprises of the Moravian oil fields at Hodonin and the old fields in Gbely, the guests acquainted themselves with the direction and results of geological research into oil and natural gas, as well as with the conditions for accelerating the contruction of underground gas reservoirs.

DAILIES REPORT RAIN, WIDESPREAD FLOODS, DAMAGE

AU222135 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 July, on pages 1-2, carries a 1,400-word "(TRH)-(CTK)"-signed report, entitled "Fight Against the Rush of Water." According to the report, the rains since 17 July have raised the levels of all waterways in Central Bohemia. The Berounka River has flooded parts of premises of the Tiba Beroun plant, the Kralodvorske iron works and the cement works and lime kiln in Beroun. In the Melnik area and along the Jizera river in Mlada Boleslav area the banks are flooded and the port of Melnik is being evacuated.

A second-degree flood alert was proclaimed in Plzen and Beroun, a flood alert was proclaimed in Pisek and Strakonice. All Pioneer camps in the Rejstejn-Susice area have been evacuated. The state of alert was proclaimed along the Ploucnice River in Benesov, along the Smedava River in Frydlant, along the Nisa river in Hradek Nad Nisou, and along the Uslava and Klabava rivers.

Three bridges over the Uslava River in Plzen are closed to traffic, the reports states. Pioneer camps and camping sites near the Kozel Castle in Stahlavy are evacuated. Cizice and Snapousovy near Plzen are cut off, as is Nezdice near Klatovy. In Rokycany the bakery plant, the Skoda engineering shop and a furniture warehouse are flooded, as are ten houses in Luby on the Uslava river. The Mala Skala camping site near Jablonec has been evacuated.

Railroad tracks are awash in the Usti Nad Labem area and water has limited the work of the automatic security system. The first rail line of the so-called coal track between Usti Nad Labem, Strekov and Sebuzin is out of operation, due to a collapsed rampart. In the Usti Nad Labem-Prackovice sector the railroad track is obstructed by trees felled by the wind, and in Bohusov a tree has fallen on the electric transmission line. Coal transport from the North Bohemian basin has noticably slowed down; the removal of the overburden in the Maxim Gorkiy I and II giant collieries in Ledvice has all but stopped and the lower levels are flooded, so that deliveries for the Ledvice power plant are becoming difficult.

In the port of Usti Nad Labem the iron sheet and wire shipments are being loaded on shuttle boats, which are then shifted to the relief port. Certain second- and third- grade roads in the Decin area are closed to traffic.

In Central Bohemia roughly 25 percent of the crop of winter wheat and spring barley are flattened and some fields and meadows are flooded; others are awash. In the Beroun District more than 2,000 hectares of agricultural crops are under water, which is also threatening animal production premises in Sedlec and Kladno. Roughly 50 percent of crops in the Louny and Litomerice areas and more than 60 percent in the Ceska Lipa area have been flattened. Some 20 hectares of hop gardens have been torn down by winds, and a further 100 hectares are flooded, concludes the report.

Prague MLADA FRONTA In Czech on the same day carries on pages 1-2 a 1,100-word "(JS)-(SE)-(FAR)-(MER)-(PR)-(HC)"-signed report, entitled "It Never Rains But It Pours; Some Rub Their Hands in Satisfaction, Others Are Angry." "(SE)" reports from Strakonice that in that city and in Pisek a first-degree flood alert was proclaimed because the Otava River had reached four times its usual level.

"(MER)" reports from Liberec that a third-degree alert was proclaimed along the Nisa and Smedna rivers in the Frydlant area, where houses are being evacuated. The Rasnice stream has flooded houses to a depth of 1 meter.

"(FAR)" reports from Hradec Kralove that a second-degree alert was proclaimed along the upper part of the Labe River, and a Pioneer camp was evacuated from the upper part of the Jizera River.

"(MER)" reports from Beroun that a third-degree alert had been proclaimed there along the Berounka River and that railroad traffic had been stopped in the Dobrichovice and Vsenory areas, as was also road traffic in the Pribram area, on Road NR 4 between Voznice and Dobris, which was flooded by the local pond. Traffic stopped also on Road NR 30 between Pribram and Lochovice, along the Litavka River. The communities Stara Hut and Trhove Dusniky and the Pioneer camp in Breznice are being evacuated. The port of Melnik was also evacuated.

"(PR)" reports from Prague that ship movements have been stopped here on the Vltava River. The Botic and Sarka streams are threatening the surrounding acreage. Near Palacky Bridge several buoys and a garage were swept away. A total of 87 streetcar trains are not operating, because water has damaged their electrical equipment; an electrical circuit breakdown has stopped traffic between the People's Militia Square and Novy Hloubetin in Prague 9; and a landslide near the Hostivar Reservoir has stopped bus traffic in the area.

"(HC)" reports from Sokolov considerable difficulties in the work of mines in the Sokolovo Basin.

"(JS)" reports that in the area between Plzen and Prague houses are being flooded in Rokycany, Beroun and the adjoining villages. The main road between Prague and Plzen is closed in several places, especially around Zdice and Beroun, and in Myto water has flowed from the forest onto the road and swept more than 50 percent of it away.

On the same day Prague PRACE in Czech carries on page 1 a 200-word CTK report, entitled "Water in the Mines." It reports that in the Maxim Gorkiy I and II mines in Bilina, in the Teplice area of the North Bohemian brown coal basin, the removal of the overburden has completely stopped and coal belt transportation is being maintained only with maximum difficulty. In the Sokolovo Basin, the report states, the rains have endangered rail and belt transportation since the rails are awash and constantly collapsing.

Flooding Effects

ID221424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The swollen rivers have caused extensive damage to agricultural enterprises, industrial enterprises and to the population. In the South Bohemia Region the Strakovice District has suffered the greatest damage; the Otava and Volynka rivers have burst their banks there. Damage was caused to more than 400 hectares of cereals, about 60 hectares of potatoes, 115 hectares of perennials, 75 hectares of vegetables and the water has covered more than 1,200 hectares of pasture meadows. In the Louny area, the water has flooded more than 120 hectares of hop gardens.

In Prague, the greatest difficulties have been caused to enterprises in the Radotin area. The Janka Radotin enterprise has had its electricity supply cut off for 2 days; the enterprise's workers have had to dismantle the machinery and lift it to a safe level and finished products have been moved to safety. Thanks to this endeavor, the majority of the air conditioning equipment manufactured in the enterprise has been saved. The entire Technometra-Praha enterprise at Radotin is at a standstill because the water has flooded electrical supply conduits and the transformer station. The Radotin enterprise of Prefa Zidkov is also under water.

The floods are being selflessly fought by workers from the enterprises and by firemen. In North Bohemia, in Zaspy, they have helped with the evacuation of the citizens and with emergency supplies.

HARVEST ESTIMATES BELOW CONGRESS PLANNED YIELDS

AU161916 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 15 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Julius Varga, CPCZ Central Committee department head: "Strategic Task"]

[Excerpts] The basic prerequisite for raising our self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, as was again stressed at the 16th CPCZ Congress, is a further increase in cereals production and simultaneously their better handling. In keeping with this, this year's plan charges us with the task of harvesting 11,060,000 tons of cereals; 985,000 tons of this amount should be corn. However, this year's weather, with its very irregular temperatures and precipitation, was unfavorable for the development of cereal vegetation. Particularly spring cereals, and above all barley, are both weak and sparse in most areas and, as preliminary estimates indicate, their harvest will hardly approach the set plan.

This is already being confirmed by the results achieved on the first harvested acreage in southern Slovakia. Thus all the greater attention must be devoted to avoiding useless losses throughout the course of harvesting work in all places, according to the slogan "Not a grain wasted."

This year we have almost 18,300 combines at our disposal. But the problem is that there is a shortage of spare parts for maintaining the machinery in operating condition. The necessary measures in this respect are being taken, particularly for a speedy supply of parts for the E-512 and E-516 combines from the GDR; these combines form a substantial part of our harvesting machinery pool. Already this week the supplies of parts for them should be increased. On the average, one machine should harvest 142 hectares of cereals and 157 hectares of other crops in this period throughout the CSSR. That is why this year, too, apart from the organized neighbor relief operations, we have ensured and are already organizing cooperation in the use of main harvesting means between regions and the two republics.

According to the contracts concluded, a total of 1,171 combines will be shifted from the Czech to the Slovak Socialist Republic; the first of them have already reached the southern districts of Slovakia and joined in harvesting work. More than 1,900 machines will be transferred and put into use within the framework of cooperation between the individual regions of the two republics. However, the important thing is that the enterprises that are at present receiving cooperation also repay in kind. After the experience of the last few years, this will be the concern, above all, of district and regional agricultural administrations.

However, even the most perfect machines cannot yield the required performance, one envisaged by technical parameters, without qualified and responsible crews. This year in particular, when it must become law to reduce harvesting losses to the minimum and thus improve harvesting results, the main thing will be to orient the crews' activity and initiative especially on the quality of work. On no account must their aim be to achieve a record daily performance. Their remunerations, and especially the flexible wages component, as well as moral incentives, must be directed at preventing even one grain from uselessly remaining on the field.

Great attention must also be devoted to organizing transport--both the transport of grain from the fields and the deliveries of fuel. Even this year the agricultural enterprises will be unable to do without the assistance of transport means from other branches; if for no other reason, then because we want to organize continuous harvesting according to the so-called Ipatov method--adopted from the Soviet agriculturists--with yet greater emphasis and consistency and on a larger scale than in past year.

COMMENTATOR ON OUTCOME OF OTTAWA SUMMIT

DW221347 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Helmut Vielkow commentary]

[Text] The following can definitely be said now following the initial reports on the communique adopted by the Ottawa summit meeting and following the statements to newsmen: This summit meeting in Ottawa has remained true to the traditions of its predecessors in concealing a lack of answers to the matter at hand, namely economic affairs, behind conjured up unity formulas and outward friendliness. Likewise there was the attempt to gloss over the serious differences between the imperialist powers in this field.

Let me cite an example. The communique says verbatim: We will continue to oppose protectionist pressure because we are aware that any measures of protectionism not only undermines the dynamics of our national economices but also aggravates inflation and unemployment as time passes.

The meeting of Ottawa, however, also provided clear clues as to the party campaigning against unimpeded world trade and bringing political and economic pressure to bear on other countries. The United States made very effort to persuade its partners to restrict their East-West trade. To this end it employed every instrument, ranging from open gestures of political threat to vague promises of making up for any economic losses, promises which are not guaranteed in any way. For instance, it demanded that the West Europeans pause to reconsider the voluminous natural gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union. One might add here ironically that there have been too many pauses already in the thinking of some rightist politicians which have not particularly benefitted the world situation and world trade.

But let us leave the assessment in this particular case to the West Europeans themselves. They are the ones who are affected. It was not by coincidence that on the very first day of the conference, commentaries were heard recalling the fiasco of the NATO pipe embargo of the sixties and sardonically rubbing its own abortive grain embargo against the Soviet Union into the United States.

On the official level in Ottawa, President Reagan had to accept being told that East-West trade is not a field suited for experimenting. It turns out now that Western economic experts who were familiar with Reagan's economic policy obviously were right in toning down the level of expectations prior to the Ottawa summit meeting, a level which had been low anyway. According to the communique, no agreement was reached also on the controversial issue of the reckless high-interest policy of the United States carried out at the expense of other countries. All they did in Ottawa was talk about the hope for the lowest possible interest rates while tacitly admitting to themselves that there was little sense in staking one's hopes on the good will of the United States.

Thus the initial conclusions drawn after Ottawa once again boil down to the slogan that the people must tighten their belts. What Ottawa exemplified in addition was this: If nothing constructive can be said pertaining to the matters at hand, people in the West use the time to reel off anticommunist (?pat slogans).

ADN on Conference

LD221054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0714 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Ottawa, 22 Jul (ADN)--Hardened antagonisms and considerable differences of opinion on economic issues are the essential outcome of the conference of the leading representatives of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Italy and Japan, which ended in Ottawa Tuesday night. While the West European countries' demand that Washington end what is to them its detrimental high interest rate policy was categorically rejected, the United States tried in vain to bring under control and reduce the other six states' trade with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. According to AP, the United States was not able to win its demand that it "be consulted before the conclusion of trade agreements on certain products between West and East".

The conference participants were not able to agree on joint measures to combat the crisis. The final communique only contains simple declarations of intent. DPA notes in this respect: "The seven saw little cause for optimism for the near future in their communique, particularly with regard to unemployment".

SRI LANKAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Welcome at Airport

LD221516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jul (ADN)--The prime minister of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, arrived in the GDR this afternoon on an official visit. He was invited by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Talk With Stoph

LD221920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jul (ADN)--GDR Premier Willi Stoph has described the visit by the prime minister of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, as an important event in the many years of friendly relations between the two states. The two politicians met for their first talk in Berlin today.

Stoph said that he was particularly pleased to be able to welcome the representative of a respected country of the Nonaligned Movement to the GDR. He said that the GDR attached great importance to close cooperation with the nonaligned countries in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace.

Both politicians reaffirmed the wish of their governments to contribute to international dialogue and to understanding and peace in the world through the talks. They said that they were sure that the visit would give fresh impetus to further shaping relations between the two states.

Willi Stoph and Ranasinghe Premadasa will start their official talks tomorrow.

Stoph, Premadasa Toasts

LD222150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jul (ADN)--GDR Premier and member of the SED Politburo Willi Stoph gave a dinner in Berlin this evening in honor of the prime minister of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa. In their toasts, Willi Stoph and Ranasinghe Premadasa paid tribute to relations between the two states and peoples.

Willi Stoph said he was certain that the official visit to the GDR by his guest was a very important event in the relations of friendship and cooperation which had developed successfully between the two states and peoples over more than two decades. Sri Lanka, as one of the pioneers of the nonalignment policy, enjoyed great authority. The GDR regarded this movement as an influential factor in world politics.

"We value highly the contribution of the nonaligned states, among which Sri Lanka plays an active and respected role, to peace, security and disarmament and against the relics of colonialism and against neocolonialism and racism," Willi Stoph said. He gave the assurance that the GDR fully supported the struggle of the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America for a new international economic system based on equal rights.

Despite increasingly complicated external conditions and the foreign trade strains placed on the GDR in connection with them, "we continue to keep to a clear course toward the stable, dynamic growth of our economy in order to safeguard implementation of our social policy program," Willi Stoph said. The basic condition for accomplishment of the great tasks which both the GDR and Sri Lanka have set themselves are a secure peace.

In view of the course of confrontation being followed by the most reactionary imperialist circles, the cooperation of all peace-loving states and all forces for peace was an urgent dictate for the safeguarding of peace.

The GDR was working purposefully for a change toward arms limitation and disarmament in the 1980's. "This is a key question for Europe, where because of the planned deployment of American nuclear medium-range missiles, an extremely dangerous situation has arisen." Things were similar in the Indian Ocean region including the Persian Gulf. The GDR supported the demand for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The GDR also fully supported the USSR's proposals on arms limitation and disarmament, on confidence-building measures and on containment and elimination of sources of conflict.

Willi Stoph stressed the positive results of relations and cooperation between the GDR and Sri Lanka, which, in important areas such as trade and culture, rested on a basis of agreements. "We are at pains to strengthen further constructive cooperation with Sri Lanka in the future in the interests of peace and for mutual benefit."

In his reply, Ranasinghe Premadasa stressed that Sri Lanka and the GDR were linked by much that they had in common. Both were peace-loving states whose governments felt themselves committed to the task of safeguarding the prosperity of their peoples. "We have made every conceivable effort to secure a world of peace, free from the danger of war." Sri Lanka was deeply committed to the basic principles of the UN Charter and had submitted various important proposals to the international community, the implementation of which would make the world much happier and safer for future generations, too.

Sri Lanka was one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, and his country had always been influenced by the principles of nonalignment. This group of states had contributed substantially to the lessening of tension and to the consolidation of world peace.

His country was very interested in the proposal for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, the prime minister said. The ad hoc committee under Sri Lanka's management had made the greatest efforts so that, in accordance with last year's UN resolution, a conference on the Indian Ocean region would be held in Colombo in 1981. "I am convinced that the convening of this conference would consolidate peace and security in the Indian Ocean region. Its beneficial influence would certainly extend to other parts of the world. We note with regret, therefore, that such a conference will probably not take place this year."

The guest then turned to other regional questions and in this connection explained his government's point of view on Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

I am very happy to be able to note that Sri Lanka and the GDR maintain close and cordial bilateral relations," the prime minister siad. "Here I may mention the successful implementation of cultural and trade agreements which are of great benefit ot our two countries." He expressed satisfaction that during his visit to the GDR an agreement on close cooperation in the field of television would be signed. He was also pleased that a shipping agreement would be signed between the two countries in the near future.

The prime minister of Sri Lanka again stated his thanks for the coridal and friendly reception which had expressed the kindness and friendship of the government and the people of the GDR toward the government and people of Sri Lanka.

Earlier, the guest had laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism.

Official Talks Begin

LD230922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0828 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jul (ADN)--The chariman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, began their official talks in Berlin on Thursday. The guest arrived in the GDR capital yesterday for an official visit of several days.

GUINEA-BISSAU ARMY MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD221000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jul (ADN)--The minister of the armed forces of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Commander Paulo Correia, concluded his visit of several days to the GDR today. The military delegation he headed visited troop units as well as training establishments of the ground, air and sea forces of the GDR National People's Army.

During a concluding discussion in the GDR Defense Ministry, Commander Correia stated that the visit helped to deepen further the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, states and armies.

The delegation was given a ceremonious send-off today at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport and set off for home.

ADMIRAL EHM LEADS NAVAL VISIT TO USSR

LD221036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0932 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Rostock, 22 Jul (ADN)--A naval unit of the GDR People's Navy left for Leningrad on Wednesday to attend the traditional festivities to mark the day of the USSR Navy. It is under the command of Deputy Defense Minister and Chief of the People's Navy Adm Wilhelm Ehm. Taking part in the friendship visit are the coastal protection vessel Rostock, the antisubmarine vessel Parchim and the auxiliary ship Nordperd.

NEUMANN MEETS TUNISIAN MINISTER IN BERLIN

LD221737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jul (ADN)--Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Politburo, and Radhid Sfar, head of the delegation of the Destour Socialist Party of Tunisia, member of the party's Political Bureau and minister of public health, praised the good development of relations between the GDR and Tunisia at a friendly meeting in Berlin today. They agreed that for the coexistence of the peoples greater efforts by all peace-loving forces in the world in the struggle for peace, international security, detente and disarmament are necessary. They condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon as a dangerous threat to world peace.

Today the Tunisian delegation also met GDR minister of health Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger. They visited the Charite Clinic in Berlin and the Berlin Humboldt University. During their stay in the GDR the guests also visited Dresden.

SED SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SANDINISTA FRONT

LD230910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0201 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jul (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings address, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. It conveys cordial congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinista Front.

"It fills us with satisfaction and pleasure," states the message, "that the fraternal solidarity between the SED and the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which stood its first tests in the years of the Nicaraguan people's liberation struggle, today forms the basis for the friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples. The GDR workers are following with genuine admiration the great efforts which the Nicaraguan people, led by their tested Sandinista avant garde, are making to overcome the heavy legacy of the past and implement important goals in the economic, cultural and social fields."

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD220914 Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Jul (MTI)--The following telegram of greetings has been sent by Hungarian leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar to Polish leaders Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of the State, and Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the country's national day:

"On the occasion of the national day of Poland and the 37th anniversary of the revival of the Polish people, on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Council of Ministers and our people, we send our best regards to Polish communists and the Polish people.

"During the past 37 years the Polish People's Republic, in line with the countries of the socialist community, attained historical successes in the development of people's economy, science, education and culture. It contributed to strengthen peace and security in Europe, as well as social progress and the spread of socialism.

"The Hungarian people and communists, which were glad to hear the successes of the Polish people, were deeply concerned about the crisis in Poland last year which threatened the socialist achievements of the country. Since the very beginning, our party and people have supported the struggle of Polish communists and patriots to eliminate the motives and consequences of the crisis and to protect and improve the results of the people's power as well as to force back the counter-revolutionary attacks.

"In harmony with the basic stands of the PUWP 9th special congress, we wish success to Poland as a member of the socialist community, in overcoming the present problems and to follow the [words indistinct] all Polish patriots.

"On the 37th anniversary of Poland's revival, we reconfirm our conviction in strengthening the friendship and cooperation of our parties and peoples on the bases of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism."

MTI CITES PRESS COMMENTARY ON POLISH CRISIS

LD220928 Budapest MTI in English 0624 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jul (MTI)--The Wednesday issue of Hungarian dailies convey the greetings of Hungarian leaders addressed to Polish leaders, on the historical event of the revival of Poland on July 22, 1944. The papers also write about the lesson and results of socialist building in Poland.

The central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, NEPSZABADSAG points out in its commentary:

"Poland's liberty was given by the Soviet Army. The first democratic Polish government was formed in the free town of Chelm (?years) ago. Polish soldiers fought together with the Red Army: Polish divisions established in the Soviet Union joined the partisan troops, and chased the fascist enemy to Berlin... After World War II, the reconstruction of Poland started within frontiers guaranteed by an international agreement. The work was really a grandious one: They had to reconstruct a destroyed and pillaged country. Polish communists and patriots had done their utmost to create a better life for the people than ever before, carrying out this work in spite of the brutal attempts of the reactionary forces.

Their work resulted in the people's democratic order and the reconstruction of the country. All this was a part of the struggle for peace and social progress.

"The leadership of the PUWP has recently revealed the previous mistakes, too. However, considerable forces make steps not only against the mistakes, but also against the socialist development of the country.

Poland, for well-known reasons, has been suffering from severe economic-political crisis for almost a year. Polish communists and patriots are making efforts to lead the country out from the present situation, to re-establish economic balance, to re-gain confidence to the party, and, first of all, to protect socialist achievements. It was also determined at the recently concluded congress of the PUWP.

"Hungarian workers and our party declared their solidarity with these targets, and we wish the Polish people to accomplish the resolutions and to overcome the economic and political troubles as soon as possible in order to fulfill the country's national and international role, as an important member of the Warsaw treaty and the CEMA, with high proletarian internationalism.

"In the spirit of these thoughts, we greet our friends fighting for the socialist revival of Poland, on the national day of the country," concludes NEPSZABADSAG commentary.

MTI REPORTS CRITICISM OF U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD220856 Budapest MTI in English 0606 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Jul (MTI)--"While the special envoy of the U.S. President Philip Habib is "mediating" in the Middle East to settle the trouble stirred by Begin's circle around the Syrian ground-to-air missiles deposited in Lebanon, Israel is committing new and newer aggressive actions", runs a Tuesday commentary in MAGYAR HIRLAP. The daily goes on to ask: "How far can a country go unpunished which trusting in the unconditional help of its 'big friend' vindicates itself the right to ignore the sovereignity of the neighbouring states, to commit continued aggression against them and make their life bitter with terrorists attacks raised onto the (?pole of state) policy?"

"The most appalling thing is", the daily explains, "that just like its similar sinful actions so [words indistinct] is cynically trying to explain also the latest one as 'rightful self-defence'.... Israel maintains the right to strike a preventive blow on any country in any part of the world whose government Tel-Aviv considers hostile."

"It is frightening just to imagine what would happen to the world if this principle rooted in atavistic fears became the norm of international politics," says MAGYAR HIRLAP adding: "however reluctant the United States is, it must bear some of the responsibility for the blood-bath in Lebanon. For President Reagan proclaimed Israel the most loyal ally of this country and its major Mideastern support--and accordingly it supplies Israel with the most advanced weaponry. And although the U.S. Senate decision would in principle compel Israel to use the arsenal for defence purposes [word indistinct] the While House cynically winks an eye on its doing the contrary, giving thus the 'all clear' to Tel Aviv's aggressive manoeuvres. It looks as if it were some kind of a 'division of labour': Habib, wearing the gown of justice of peace, is trying to avert attention from Israel's crimes at the negotiations."

"The Security Council has clearly condemned the latest bloody actions of Israel. Who knows how many times has it done so --with no avail..."

GYENES RECEIVES ISRAELI CP SECRETARY KHENIN

LD221712 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Andras Gyenes, secretary of the party's Central Committee, has received the secretary of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party. At the friendly meeting, David Khenin gave a briefing on the party's work and the most recent elections. Andras Gyenes reaffirmed the solidarity of our party with the struggle of the Israeli Communist Party for the collaboration of democratic forces and the just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

NEPSZAVA ON ACTIVITY OF DELEGATION IN IRAQ

AU221337 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 21 Jul 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Party-Government Delegation Returns From Iraq"]

[Text] A party-government delegation led by Dr Janos Hoos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and secretary of state of the national planning office, has participated in the festivities staged on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Iraq.

Dr Janos Hoos was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq; Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade; and Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals--members of the Revolution Command Council--as well as Dr Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah, minister of planning.

The delegation returned home on Sunday.

USSR'S PASTUKHOV DEPARTS AFTER MEETING KOROM

LD221528 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Leninist Komsomol. The Soviet guest, having attended the Hungarian-Soviet Youth Friendship Festival, left Hungary this morning.

Members of the Soviet delegation today visited factories and plants as well as agricultural cooperatives and volunteers' construction camps in the provinces. Secondary school pupils were received at the offices of the National Partisans' Association and a group representing the young members of the intelligentsia paid a visit to the Institute of Social Sciences.

ACZEL DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA, ZHIVKOVA FUNERAL

LD231004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Politburo member, deputy prime minister, left for Sofia. He will take part in the funeral of Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo, chairman of the Cultural Committee.

MSZMP DELEGATION ATTENDS SANDINIST CELEBRATIONS

LD221336 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports:

A Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Sandor Racz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of a department of the Central Committee, has attended the ceremonies held on the 2nd anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the 20th anniversary of its foundation.

The delegation called on Daniel Ortega, member of the Government of National Reconstruction; Thomas Borge, minister of interior; Jaime Wheelock, minister of agriculture; and Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, all members of the FSLN National Political Committee. They had talks on the relations of the HSWP and the FSLN, and the opportunities of their development, and surveyed the two countries' relations, as well as current international issues. The head of the Hungarian delegation conveyed the greetings of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and the solidarity of the Hungarian people with the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Hungarian delegation also met with the representatives of several communist parties and progressive movements of Latin America attending the ceremonies.

DANUBE FLOODING CONTINUES; REPORT FROM GYOR

LD221532 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpt] As flooding continues along the Danube, dykes are being reinforced in the area around Gyor. The level of the water has increased by 30 cm within 24 hours. The boathouses are now under water and it is expected that the swimming pool and the thermal baths at Gyor will have to be closed for a few days.

GREEK RADIO GIVES DETAILS ON KALMAN SZABO

NC212011 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 21 Jul 81

[By Yeoryios Maloukhos]

[Excerpt] This morning we attended the departure of [Hungarian Professor] Kalman Szabo and had the opportunity to be informed, as well as to verify our information, on this incident which coincided with the official visit to Greece by Hungarian Prime Minister Lazar and which ended in such a hasty departure.

On 13 July Szabo did jump from the second floor of the Hungarian Embassy, fell to the pavement and was transported, seriously injured, to the Rehabilitation Center for the Injured [KAT] by embassy employees.

While seriously injured, Szabo asked for political asylum and signed the relevant application with his left hand, because he could not use his right hand due to injuries. The application was written in the Hungarian language. It is, however, well known that Szabo, as professor of Greek literature, speaks perfect Greek.

Last night he was visited by Ambassador Shekkeris, director of the Foreign Minister's Diplomatic Bureau. This time Szabo was emphatic and, as stated to us by those present, he said, verbatim, "I may have asked for asylum, but now I would like to return to my country."

Szabo chatted in a friendly way and with gratitude about the medical attention he received at the KAT. "I will always remain a friend of Greece," he added, "and I will in the future continue to work for tightening Greek-Hungarian relations."

The conclusion of this visit was that Szabo had to depart. However, this change in the position of the foreign patient had to be made official. This was done through formation of a special committee made up of representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the security forces, the Hungarian Embassy and the UN High Commission which yesterday visited Szabo.

As stated to us by members of the committee and doctors present at the time, Szabo very clearly expressed his desire to return to Hungary.

He also signed a rescinding notice of his original application for asylum. After this the Greek Government, considering the matter politically, agreed to Szabo's departure.

Once again, however, the question of his transfer remained pending from the medical point of view. This was also settled when the Hungarians accepted responsibility.

The conditions under which the Hungarian professor was in Greece and his capacity as interpreter for the prime minister of his country, made the handling of the case particularly delicate and difficult for the Greek side.

As commented to us by our own and foreign officials, the Greek side diligently adhered to international procedure and kept its stated obligation to grant political asylum to anyone who asks for it.

Official Statements Reported

NC222005 Athens I KATHIMIERINI in Greek 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The Hungarian ambassador in Athens will be summoned to the Foreign Ministry today to give an explanation of the statement that the Hungarian Embassy released to the press yesterday. The Hungarian statement clearly insinuated that pressure had been exerted on Hungarian Hellenist Szabo to request political asylum in Greece.

The statement released by the Hungarian Embassy included the following:

The embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic announces that Assistant Professor Dr Kalman Szabo returned to his country on 21 July 1981. Dr Szabo participated in the scientific congress held on 26 June 1981 in Patrai on the subject of contemporary Greek literature. He was also assigned the duties of translator and interpreter at the meeting of the Hungarian and Greek prime minister.

As is known, Dr Kalman Szabo suffered a serious physical and mental trial as a result of his accident of 13 July 1981 and the events that followed. As Kalman Szabo has himself repeatedly and categorically stated in the presence of Hungarian and Greek officials, he never intended to leave the Hungarian People's Republic and not even by leveling slanders against him have they managed to shake him in his decision. Mr A. Ioannidhis, who operated on Kalman Szabo, has escorted the patient to Budapest.

In answer to A RIZOSPASTIS report yesterday--which involved the CIA and the security department in the Szabo issue and ascribed responsibility to the government--the following official statement was issued yesterday:

Everything that has been reported in the press organ of the KKE [Greek Communist Party] about the case of the Hungarian Kalman Szabo constitutes a gross distortion of the truth.

The government is not responsible for the creation of this issue which could affect the good Greek-Hungarian relations and, moreover, which took place during Hungarian Prime Minister Lazar's visit to our country.

The following are the true facts of the case:

On 13 July, Szabo jumped from the second floor of the Hungarian Embassy, fell on the macadam and was taken seriously injured to the Rehabilitation Center for the Injured [KAT] by embassy employees.

--Naturally, they were not CIA or security department agents, as RIZOSPASTIS has reported, that were responsible for this action by Szabo.

While injured, Szabo, indisputably and clearly asked to be granted political asylum by the competent Greek authorities.

In this case, the government acted in a manner that was absolutely in accordance with international law and its own policy not to refuse the granting of political asylum to anyone asking for it. The government also acted with the diligence dictated by the delicate nature of the issue.

Everything that has been reported about alleged provocations and so forth is completely false or perfidiuos and lacks seriousness.

Affair Is 'Mystery'

NC211648 Athens NEWS in English 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister G Lazar of Hungary has shown special interest in the case of Hungarian Professor Kalman Szabo while mystery continues to surround the whole affair.

The Hungarian prime minister sent his personal doctor to Athens to help in the treatment of Professor Szabo's injuries and invited the Greek doctor who treated him to accompany the professor to Hungary as his guest. This latter statement is taken to mean that Mr Szabo is expected to return to his country as soon as he has fully recovered.

The Greek Ministry of External Affairs is expected to issue a clarifying statement.

Meanwhile, 16 Greek writers issued a statement protesting the fact that they have not been allowed to visit Professor Szabo.

Later yesterday, the Foreign Ministry said that the Hungarian defector, Mr Kalman [as published], had expressed his desire to return to Hungary. He will be returned to Budapest today.

CIA Involvement Alleged

NC221535 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Jul 81 p 9

[Excerpts] The machination against Hungarian Professor Kalman Szabo finally ended in a deplorable failure. The machination was concocted by circles of the security department and sections of the pro-government press. The Hungarian Hellenist returns to his homeland free today.

It is obvious that the Greek Government is trying to conceal its own responsibilities or the criminal activities by various agencies.

However, there is still an open issue of disclosing those who planned and carried out the provocation that is strongly reminiscent of the cold war period. The handling of the K. Szabo case is an exact copy of similar cold war operations concocted at various times by CIA agents.

It is the government's primary duty to disclose and punish the provocateurs who are acting inside such a "sensitive" section of the state machinery. Otherwise, the responsibility for this antisocialist, provocative operation against a friendly country will rebound on the government itself.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Venezuelan Communist Party led by Silvino Varela, alternate member of the party's Politburo, arrived in our country on Sunday. The delegation was welcomed by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of International Relations, at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Jul 81 p 4 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU CARRIES PZPR LEADERS' VOTE COUNT

AU230827 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 81 p 2

["(A.P.)" report on the 18 and 19 July Warsaw sessions of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress]

[Excerpt] The Results of the Ballot

The protocol of the Returns Commission appointed by the First PZPR Central Committee Plenum to count the votes of the secret ballot concerning the election of the Politburo members and candidate members and of Central Committee secretaries shows that the individual candidates received the following vote counts:

Politburo members: Kazimierz Barcikowski--186, Tadeusz Czechowicz--170, Jozef Czyrek--187, Zofia Grzyb--177, Wojciech Jaruzelski--189, Hieronim Kubiak--150, Jan Labecki--162, Mieczyslaw Maksymowicz--42, Zbigniew Messner--176, Miroslaw Milewski--167, Kazimierz Miniur--57, Jozef Mitak--45, Stefan Olszowski--186, Stanislaw Opalko--168, Stefan Paterek--35, Tadeusz Porebski--170, Jerzy Romanik--166, and Albin Siwak--133. During the ballot for Politburo members, 191 valid votes were counted.

Politburo candidate members: Jan Glowczyk--151, Stanislaw Kalkus--46, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak--126, and Jadwiga Nowakowska--49. During this ballot 192 valid votes were counted.

Central Committee secretaries: Kazimierz Barcikowski--187, Jozef Czyrek--189, Hieronim Kubiak--164, Zbigniew Michalek--183, Miroslaw Milewski--178, Stefan Olszowski--187, and Marian Wozniak--178. During this ballot 192 valid votes were counted.

PZPR CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION REPORT

PM221151 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Jul 81 p 2

[Apparent text of PZPR "Central Party Control Commission (CKKP) Report on the Period From the Eighth to the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress"]

[Text] Introduction

The eighth party congress was held in an atmosphere indicating a growth of social, economic and political tensions in the country.

The discussion prior to the congress had been highly critical. Underestimation of the opinions, resolutions and proposals put forward by the primary party organizations led to a further weakening of ties between the party executive bodies on the one hand and the lower echelons on the other.

The excessive centralization of decisionmaking and subjectivization of opinions continued to be practiced by the party leadership. Consequently, the activities of the central and local party control commissions were held in a particularly difficult atmosphere, both in the party and country. This situation was worsened by revelations regarding the abuse of power by some persons among the central and local leaderships in order to obtain personal material gain.

Some More Important Causes Leading to the Rejection of Ideological Demands and to the Violation of Ethical-Moral Principles

The real cause of the lowering of ideological demands on party members was the adoption of the policy of rapidly increasing numbers in the party ranks.

In the period from 1971 through June 1980 over 1.56 million people were accepted as candidate members of the party, and the majority of these were admitted to membership between the seventh and the eighth congresses. Such a large increase in the number of party members, coupled with an inadequate growth in primary party organizations' activities, underestimation of increasingly numerous cases of workers and peasants leaving the party ranks, and neglect of ideological-educational work, inevitably had unfavorable repercussions in terms of the strength and coherence of the party. During that period over 500,000 people left the party, the majority of them workers and peasants.

In the seventies, ideological acquiescence to the so-called modern life style, to which even some leading party cadres succumbed, was instrumental in producing a violation of ethical-moral principles. The outward sign of all this was, among other things, a desire for a rapid improvement in living standards among the people concerned.

Irregularities in the system of prices, wages, bonuses and other income not always justified by the amount of work done by people holding specific posts or engaged in specific professions as well as mistakes in fiscal policy encouraged such attitudes.

Great moral harm was also done to the party by instances of favoritism, submissiveness toward superiors, efforts by individuals and, frequently, members of their families to materially "fix themselves up," backstairs influence in handling affairs, involvement in special schemes, the transfer of incompetent people unable to cope with their duties to equivalent or even higher posts, or in any case not to posts carrying less pay.

Practices of such a nature did not help the objective, result-based evaluation of work and of cadres, and they met with deserved party and social criticism.

The relaxation of moral principles and errors in party policies led, at the same time, to the weakening of individual responsibility and modesty among some leading personnel as well as extravagance in managing funds and social property, for example on various official and personal occasions.

Criticism of these phenomena was made light of, and only a few reports, at Central Committee plenums, noted the need to combat all such phenomena.

The tolerant attitude taken by the former party leadership and many voivodship organizations, especially toward violations of ethical-moral principles by certain persons occupying leading posts, resulted in fact in some cadres being out of reach of any controls. In this situation the principles laid down by the law were not interpreted in the same manner toward everybody.

The central and local party control commissions, being merely organs of the party body organizations and having no authority to institute proceedings against the members of a party authority, were often forced to limit themselves to merely drawing the attention of the party leadership to such phenomena.

Within their terms of reference, the party control commissions made efforts to purge the party of persons violating moral principles. A lot was done on these lines, but it involved mainly the lowest party ranks and middle level leading cadres. In the 1971-1980 period primary party organizations, party echelons and the party control commissions between them expelled from the party over 58,000 persons, of whom 1,566 were enterprise or institution chiefs.

Over 40 percent of those expelled were people who committed various abuses, exploited their positions for personal gain, failed to observe the fundamental principles of economic management or forged data on the fulfillment of production plans, often to obtain excessive bonuses.

This is how the central and local party control commissions counteracted the violation of ethical-moral principles in the party ranks. Judging retrospectively, the results of their activities must be considered unsatisfactory.

The Control and Prevention Work and Adjudicatory Activity of the Central and Local Party Control Commissions

After the eighth congress the party leadership continued to behave leniently toward incorrect attitudes shown by some members of central and voivodship aktivs; consequently, the atmosphere was unpropitious for a more effective performance of duties in accordance with the principles of the law by the party control commissions and the CKKP. Irrespective of this, the work of the CKKP leadership should be evaluated critically, since it reacted to indications of negative attitudes among these people only after delays and sometimes it does so inconsistently.

The CKKP and the local commissions strove to counteract the indifference of many offices and institutions on different levels, including the central level, in many cases intervening effectively on behalf of complaining party members and nonparty citizens. However, because of the formal treatment of these signals by some departments of the PZPR Central Committee, no more general conclusions indicating the need for improved working methods in state, economic and self-governing administrations were adduced from such individual interventions.

Another weakness of the party control commissions was that, while righting individual wrongs, on the whole--within the bounds of their authority--they took no action against offenders, irrespective of the posts or positions held by them.

After the July-August events, together with the personnel changes in the party leadership, and in particular as a result of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution, more favorable conditions were created for more effective activity by the party control commissions. These conditions have since allowed for the investigation of accusations against people previously exempt from examination. In cases in which charges were proven, at the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenums the CKKP moved resolutions that 16 Central Committee members and candidate members as well as 2 CKKP members be removed from the Central Committee and called to account. The resolutions were accepted by the Central Committee.

In 15 cases, the proceedings in the CKKP against former members of the central party authorities and leading cadres of Central Committee status ended in dismissal from the party, and in the case of 29 persons in the imposition of party penalties. At the CKKP's initiative, 36 people were removed from leading posts at central and voivodship level, 28 more were questioned and there are 15 further cases under investigation at this time. In its adjudicatory activity the CKKP used, among other things, the results of investigations carried out by the state control bodies, in particular the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK).

Since the Sixth Central Committee Plenum a total of over 1,000 different cases have raised with the CKKP in the form of letters, both signed and anonymous, statements at primary party organization meetings and press publications making accusations against some comrades holding leading posts in central and local administrations and in enterprises as well as party organizations at all levels. The CKKP had passed over 130 matters of this type to the NIK for investigation. The charges in most of these cases were entirely or partly confirmed. On the basis of the NIK's findings, the CKKP and WKKP [presumably voivodship party control commissions] imposed party sanctions on all the offenders.

The CKKP itself examined or investigated the remaining cases or else passed them on to the appropriate local party control commission.

The CKKP applied party sanctions according to the provisions of the PZPR rules, irrespective of positions held until then, of functions, or of past merits, and it kept the party and society informed and up to date in regard to its findings.

At the same time, 33 comrades from central and voivodship leaderships were cleared of blame after the accusations against them were shown to be groundless.

The process of clearing people's names was intensified in the first and second quarters of the current year. Party and social criticism regarding delays in examining guilty people, and also regarding the present political, social and economic crisis and the question of inappropriate attitudes among the former party leadership were frequently referred to the CKKP as an organization which should deal with this swiftly and effectively.

The fact that the CKKP, as an organ of the Central Committee, could not examine members of the former leadership and central party authorities without a Central Committee plenum was not always taken into account. In accordance with authority conferred by the rules and regulations, and taking into account the considerable awareness about the degree of responsibility of certain comrades in the former party leadership, such decisions could be taken solely by the Central Committee.

Not until the 10th Central Committee Plenum was a commission appointed from its ranks to investigate the responsibility of members of the former party leadership for the present crisis. Similarly, matters connected with the violation of moral principles and the abuse of positions by some former members of the central party authorities to obtain material gain had to receive the approval of a Central Committee plenum for the dismissal of those comrades before the CKKP could investigate. This extended the time taken to investigate some persons, although the CKKP believes that efforts were made to expedite matters.

It cannot be ruled out that, in party verdicts, in the CKKP as well as in the voivodship commissions, in isolated cases too lenient or too strict sanctions were adopted during that period. Therefore, in every case those directly concerned have been informed of their right to appeal against the verdicts to the extraordinary ninth congress.

It should be stressed with full responsibility that the party control commissions consistently adopted appropriate party sanctions against those proven to have abused their positions.

Some 885 people were expelled from the party, of whom 508 held leading posts; 1,477 people were penalized by means of other sanctions, and further cases are in the final stages of investigation.

Between the Sixth Central Committee Plenum and 10 June this year, the central and local party control commissions investigated a total of over 16,000 complaints in the forms of letters, both signed and anonymous, and other information relating to accusations about abuses of position by party members to secure personal gain. These were partly or entirely confirmed in 4,990 cases. Accusations concerning 11,104 persons turned out to be entirely groundless.

The data cited above proved not only the groundlessness of the opinions circulating about the general demoralization of the leading party personnel but also--what is more important--its deliberately slanderous nature. It was ascertained by the party control commissions and the NIK that the great majority of accusations and slanders were often formulated from very base political motives, with the aim of morally discrediting the whole political and economical leadership of our party. Hence, it is also the control commission's duty to defend party members burdened by unjust accusations.

Apart from penalties imposed for relatively minor offenses of a moral nature, the party control commissions conducted over 9,800 warning talks.

To sum up, since the Sixth Central Committee Plenum the party control commissions have performed a considerable amount of work in purging the party of people guilty of violating the norms of intraparty life and the party's ethical principles.

The CKKP believes that the manifold process pursued in the party by the party control commissions is largely accomplished as regards the past and recently revealed offenses by certain leading cadres. It cannot be ruled out, however, that after the Ninth PZPR Congress there will be a need to investigate further matters which will come before the CKKP and the local party control commissions as well as some previously unsettled matters: for the process of purging the party ranks cannot be completed in a formally determined time.

Final Comments

The CKKP, at the end of its term and basing its opinions on past experience, perceives some dangers to the party and to socialist Poland mainly in the following:

The weakening of the party's ideological basis, which threatens to depart from the main principles of Marxism-Leninism in theory as well as practice;

The removal of socialist content from the activities of national and self-governing institutions, as well as the destabilization of the country's socioeconomic life by antisocialist forces;

The weakening of the country's socialist organizations and of its social discipline, which threatens the country with chaos and anarchy;

The blows being struck at our national existence based on our alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Every such threat must be met with firm opposition by all party organizations and echelons, including the party control commissions.

Consistent compliance with the rules adopted by the extraordinary ninth party congress will be a condition for effective party activity and a guarantee to prevent the deformation of the party's internal life. The new party rules must be the basis for intraparty legality.

In this system of statutory guarantees an important role will fall to the party control commissions at all levels. Raising their status by increasing their powers and prerogatives will impose special responsibilities on them for watching over the ideological and moral purity of the party ranks. The new rules as they apply to the commissions will raise still further their moral and political responsibility for all decisions concerning the investigation of public matters.

The concern for such basic party matters must, however, be shared by all party organizations and echelons, including the Central Committee. The whole party must also participate in the active defense and public exculpation of comrades groundlessly accused.

Report of the CKKP on the Work of the Eighth Congress Appeals Committee

The eighth congress received in all 334 appeals against the following: expulsion from the party; removal from party lists; and in addition there were pleas for readmission to the party as well as for acceptance of continuity of party service. The number of appeals fell by 24 percent in comparison with the seventh congress. The cases of 48 people had been already investigated at the previous party congress.

Some 199 of the total number of people submitting appeals entered a request for a reassessment of decisions on being expelled from the party, 29 against being crossed off party lists, and 10 against party penalties; 29 requested readmission to the party and 67 asked for acceptance of continuity of their party service.

The Appeals Commission confirmed its decision to expel 172 people from the party, maintaining that their offenses were of a moral nature such as abuse of position, bribery and blatant economic mismanagement and thus were incompatable with party membership.

In the cases of 15 people, in view of the positive opinions expressed by party organizations as well as personal engagement in the social and professional activities on the part of those appealing, it was agreed that they be readmitted to the party.

The commission decided in favor of accepting the continuity of party service in the cases of 17 comrades. The appeals of the remaining 50 comrades were judged groundless, because the disruption of their party long-standing activities was their own fault.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONGRESS DELEGATES' SPEECHES

Jan Labecki Addresses Congress

AU230714 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jul 81 p 9

[Report on speech by Jan Labecki, PZPR Central Committee member and party organization first secretary at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, at the 14 July session of the PZPR Congress]

[Text] As first secretary of the 3,000-strong party organization at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, I regard myself as a representative of the collective that so painfully experienced the December tragedy, that remembers that tragedy well, and that has been trying to learn all the lessons from the August 1980 events. We have experienced too much to accept an uncertain future.

What matters for us in the future are guarantees enabling us to live and work without fear, suspicion and distrust, without matters being left unclear and ideas untold. For this reason I move to set up a commission to examine the causes of the December tragedy; not for the sake of revenge, hatred or even pain, but for the sake of truth, which we workers need as much as bread. Before the congress we heard the opinions that we were not too certain, or unable to tell, what we expected from our congress. Let me tell it straight.

Workers expect everything that was standing upside down to be put back at last on its feet and to remain firmly on the ground. They expect everything to be normal, humane, just, simple and understandable. The congress must answer the questions how to do that, how to achieve that. There are few Poles who have not given a thought to that. Everyone has his own ideas and regards them as the most correct. We are all aware that only a conscientious, honest and well organized effort can bring us out of the crisis. Is it possible under the present conditions? We have tried, and from the example of our shipyard I can say: Yes indeed. Those who have also tried do not need to be told how much effort it takes; but it is our only chance. With some political common sense and good will, it is possible at an enterprise to win cooperation on the part of all social forces. However, one must not expect that to be done at the enterprise from the outside. That must be done from within, and must be done on the initiative of the party.

Is there any squeaking in that cooperation? Certainly, there is. We must not keep silent about it, if we ourselves demand truth. Those matters must be aired not to aggravate them or to divide people, but to spare the party from any other accusations of cheating the workers class or of concealing anything. So, there is always squeaking whenever the fringe of solidarity emerges.

But when we, overcome with enthusiasm, with the awareness of human problems and the sincere desire to settle them, deliberate what is to be done and how, the fringe is absent. What we need is simply political common sense, particularly in situations where the hopes of millions of people are involved.

I agree with those who say that, as a party, we must think in a programmatic manner and must look ahead. Respect for our own traditions, the traditions of the workers' movement, must be a part and parcel of that program, because whatever was bad in our party arose from a lack in the continuation of those traditions, from actions against them. There is no wonder that people repeat history, repeat their own mistakes, if they quickly forget about those mistakes, and if they erase from history our workers' experiences--those from before the war, from Poznan, the coast and Radom.

I call for our tradition to be heeded and respected and for a proper place for it in assessing and programming the future. The PZPR is a part and parcel of our history. If somewhere else someone may overlook that fact, it must not occur in our party. The party must see to it that our image is true and authentic, and that nobody glosses over it. We view the workers class as it actually is, with all its problems, virtues and defects, with its class wisdom and its regional and trade interests. The party is there to harmonize those interests, to fight for our unity and to rebuke those who try to sow discord among us, to pit one against the other and to feed parochial narrowmindedness. The workers class needs unity, since only united can we be sufficiently strong and wise. For this purpose we needed a communist party when we fought for our basic interests, and for the same purpose we need it today, when our fatherland is facing so many question marks and when we need so much strength and wisdom. We need a communist party to be able, along with the communists all over the world, particularly with the greatest party of Soviet communists, to defend peace in Europe and in the world.

Today all of us are repeating that what we want is to draw the best advantages from the August experiences. So let us also answer the following question: How did it happen that such a significant part of people who in August 1980 found recognition, who won prestige and confidence in the workers class, did not belong to the vanguard of the workers class, a vanguard organized by the party? After all, they did not add anything to what we had been demanding for many years at party meetings, to what we were repeating with persistency and hope. This is the reason why we attach so much significance to democratization in party life. This is why we devoted so much time to it in the precongress discussion. The need for it was clearly confirmed in the electoral procedure. It manifests authentic partnership of the workers class, and for this reason we will also look after these issues in the future.

Our party must be equal to the present needs of the country. First of all, there must be no room in it for persons of whom we must be ashamed and for whom we must plead before the people.

Precisely for the sake of real respect for people and their opinions, we must be ruthless in our pains to keep the party ranks clean and to create and operate mechanisms erecting impassable obstacles in the path of persons without any character and egoists, let alone common thieves. The best ways to do that are not declarations or pledges, but bringing each party member, irrespective of his position and rank, to honest account for the tasks assigned him by the party. That is a matter of extreme significance, since it involves not only the historical, but also the moral right of the communist party to represent the interests of the workers class.

Let me add one more point. What I mean are the positions of party members and party organizations. Even if we draw up the best program and if we honestly do our best to put it into effect, even then we will not be able to win general support without minding the purity of our positions. That is a matter not only of clean hands, it is something more; it involves unity between word and deed, sensitivity to all manifestations of social injustice, and mindfulness that our socialist ideas are not squandered and that no ideas are smuggled in that have nothing to do with socialism except their "socialist" labels. Wherever hardships are the greatest we must be there to inspire people by our personal example. That is our historical duty before the party and our most important duty before the fatherland.

Economic Scientist Speaks

AU221510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jul 81 p 9

[Report on speech by Jozef Kaleta, rector of the Academy of Economics in Wroclaw, at the 14 July session of the Ninth PZPR Congress]

[Text] Poland's economic situation is becoming increasingly dramatic and our economy is decaying. Unfortunately, we have done very little in the past few months to effectively stop the progressive slump. The general helplessness of the state and economic administration has paralyzed all initiatives and actions to overcome the crisis. The postponement of the economic reform is the chief cause of the increasing crisis. The present glaringly defective system of functioning of the economy does not and cannot create any opportunities for extricating the economy from its crisis.

The economists have demanded for many years an economic reform and have maintained that a reform is the basic condition for taking the economy out of its crisis. Unfortunately, there are people in our country who oppose reform, and they include many representatives of the central apparatus and those who have brought about the crisis and are responsible for it. So far they have been able to effectively block a reform. The opponents of the reform and their advocates have argued that reform is impossible in the conditions of economic imbalance and that it is necessary to balance the economy before it can be repaired. But all the enlightened people have known for a long time that an economic balance cannot be achieved in the conditions of a defective management system. Since the present imbalance is the result of such a system.

At the most recent national congress of economists we stated unanimously in our resolution that to make the economic reform dependent on restored economic balance is to wholly cancel the possibility for reforming the system by which the economy functions. This means that the people who advise the government to wait with the reform bear a large measure of responsibility for the economic crisis, which has been intensifying since last August, and for the complete disintegration of our economy. That is why they should at once be removed from all work on the economic reform. This is one of the crucial conditions for its success.

The opponents of the economic reform also want to postpone it under the pretext that it should be carefully prepared. Their argument in this connection is that the reform is too serious an undertaking for it to be drawn up quickly. The people who represent such views would like to replace the bureaucratic and excessively centralized management system with a system that is just as complicated and bureaucratized. But the crux of the matter is that we do not want a reform of such a kind. The economic reform whould result in a far-reaching simplification of the system, in rescinding thousands and thousands of legal regulations that shackle the enterprises, in expanding the enterprises' self-government and in bringing back business accounting. And just such a reform can and should be implemented at once. There is no need to wait for perfect, ideal systemic changes because they do not exist. Imperfect solutions can and should be improved after they have been implemented.

Some opponents of the economic reform are frightening our people with the notion that it may produce negative results. They assert that such a reform will intensify inflation, increase economic chaos and lead to large-scale unemployment. But we should bear in mind that precisely a reformed and rational management system will create opportunities for more fully using manpower and will employ measures to reduce inflation.

The Polish people cannot agree to the views in circulation that our country's socioeconomic situation will become even more difficult in the next few years than it is now.

For example, it is possible to increase coal production in a relatively short period of time. It is also possible to improve food supplies for the population in a relatively brief period of time by, for example, raising the prices for bread or milk and by ensuring that the procurement of milk is properly organized.

There is a very large reserve potential in the other sectors of the national economy as well, but it can be uncovered and tapped only after the economic reform has been introduced.

Some opponents of the reform also level ideological arguments against it. Many publications and, unfortunately, party bulletins contain the views that, as regards the economy, the opponent of socialism are calling, inter alia, for decentralized management, for restoring economic mechanisms and for expanding cooperation with capitalist countries. But we should bear in mind that trends to decentralization are asserting themselves in all socialist countries and that such trends were present in the congress resolutions adopted by our friends. In the same way, in all socialist countries the importance of economic instruments and the role of business accounting has recently increased. And will we be able to honor our debts without developing cooperation with the capitalist countries?

In connection with the fact that advocates of the economic reform are being accused of revisionism, I would like to resolutely state that no enlightened person in this country wants the central planning to be abolished and the free-market economy to be introduced. On the contrary, in the draft economic reform we demand that the central planning be reinstated and strengthened. But central planning should busy itself with fixing the basic economic proportions for the future and for long-term periods.

The central planning bodies should not stage-manage the day-to-day performance of enterprises with the help of injunctions, limits and indexes because the practice to date has irrefutably proven that this is impossible for them. What central planning can and should do is to pilot the enterprises' day-to-day economic performance with the help of economic instruments. This method is much more effective than commands and administrative injunctions. The experience of other socialist countries, especially of Hungary, proves the point. After all, economics is a science and cannot be regarded as a collection of eternally valid dogmas. It must make allowances for the ever changing socioeconomic conditions because they are its subject.

It seems that a large part of the central apparatus, which is ferociously defending its positions, is the main obstacle to implementing the economic reform.

The central apparatus is incapable of changing the system it has created. The people who have plunged our economy into a catastrophe and who are responsible for the economic crisis, are unable to extricate us from it. That is why we need determined action by the party. Only a strong and consolidated party will be able to reconstruct and greatly reduce the administrative apparatus. This is because there must be personal changes in the central economic leadership.

National Model of Socialism

PM221621 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 81 p 5

[Unattributed report on speech by Zbigniew Ciechan, plant committee secretary at Torun' Chemitex-Elana chemical enterprises, at 15 July session of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress]

[Text] The fact that during the 37 years of the existence of People's Poland we have been faced with five periodically recurring serious crises and government changes clearly demonstrates that most of the mechanisms of intraparty life have not been functioning adequately. In order to ensure that such a situation does not happen again, what is needed is a scientific, Marxist analysis of the causes of these crises as well as of the distortions of the Marxist-Leninist principles of intraparty life.

Until such an in-depth analysis is made available to us we must work out methods of party activities which will ensure complete intraparty democracy, prevent the alienation of party organizations from the party rank and file and avert any usurpation of the rights of party organizations by the party apparatus.

A determination and explanation of the principles of the functioning of the Central Committee and its rights and prerogatives in relation to the Central Committee first secretary and elected bodies at a lower level are connected with this issue.

We must determine the way in which the Central Committee is to make decisions concerning matters of paramount importance for the party and the state. What I have in mind here is the formulation of a system of consultations which would fulfill the expectations of the party rank and file and the entire community. This relates to the way in which the principles of consultations mentioned in point 63 of the draft rules are to be implemented.

The draft rules submitted to the delegates suffers from a serious shortcoming--no ideological statement has been included therein, nor has any been submitted for discussion. Such a statement is indispensable to ensure that every party member and every candidate both could and was duty bound to clearly define his attitude toward the principles adopted by the party as a basis for its activities.

As you all know, comrades, the horizontal consultations among party organizations which were initiated immediately after the August events by eight big party, worker and university organizations were the result both of the fact that some party organizations and their ordinary members had become isolated and of a lack of basic, reliable information which is so necessary for daily party work in the enterprises. They were also the result of a feeling that nothing could be done about the distortions of the principles of the party's functioning which had been observed for a number of years, as well as of the alienation and isolation of the party leadership.

Efforts to discover new methods of party functioning--since this is how horizontal consultations must primarily be assessed--initiated by the so-called rank and file were treated with great misgivings by the party apparatus, which merely regarded them as a form of competition. An yet they have greatly stimulated the entire party and led to an increase in the activities of its rank and file probably unsurpassed since the party's creation.

These large-scale activities contributed both to the initiation of the precongress debate long before it was officially started and to the formulation of many valuable proposals relating the party's functioning, the economic reform, the educational system and the system according to which the party is to play its leading role. All this has also been reflected in the work of urban and voivodship precongress commissions. We see the horizontal movement as a new form of party work which should be initiated and inspired by elected party bodies. This must be clearly stated in the rules.

Socialism in Poland is being built under conditions determined by the entire history of the Polish nation. Therefore it is a mistake to try to automatically apply to Polish conditions solutions tried elsewhere. Matters relating to the attitude toward the state and questions concerning the individual are among some especially important national preconditions for the building of socialism. In Poland, personal freedom and the dignity of the individual have always been rated highly. The Polish people's concept of their attitude toward the state demands that the government be democratic and observe the law. Any abandonment of these principles is bound to arouse especially strong opposition.

Poland is a country where the Catholic tradition is very strong. This fact should be taken into account by ensuring for believers the possibility of full participation in work for Poland.

The Polish peasant has demonstrated a strong commitment, which has been shaped by history, to individual landownership. This is why it is indispensable to individual farms. And, finally, yet another national feature which socialist building in Poland must take into account is the fact that the party must show respect for the intellectual traditions of the Polish scientific and cultural circles and for their desire to independently and creatively shape these spheres and maintain unhindered contacts with the outside world. In this sphere the party must redefine the principles of its policy.

Any changes in the political system should be aimed at improving the status and increasing the role of representative bodies, especially the Sejm and the national councils. The party should implement state policy through representative bodies--instead of as until now by bureaucratic methods through the administration--while increasing the role of trade unions, creative associations and social organizations.

In Poland's political system a special role devolves on the Sejm as the supreme organ of authority. It should become a genuine and creative legislative and control center. The PZPR parliamentary club should ensure that these functions are carried out.

National councils at all levels should represent the main form of social self-government. The implementation of party policy within the framework of representative regional bodies should be ensured through councillors--party members who are also members of problem commissions of urban, rural and voivodship committees, organs of government and state administration must act legally, that is, entirely in accordance with the provisions of the law. Therefore it is necessary to strictly separate the sphere of the party's political leadership from the activities of the state apparatus. No direct interference by party organizations, especially the professional party apparatus, in decisionmaking by organs of government and administration can be tolerated. The PZPR must exercise power in cooperation--genuine cooperation--with all sociopolitical forces, allied parties, trade union and youth organizations and scientific and creative associations.

Let us try to develop a model which we will be able to present with pride as our own Polish model of socialism.

Radom Mayor Speech

AU221525 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 81 pp 5, 6

[Report on speech by Andrzej Morawski, mayor of Radom, at the 15 July session of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Radom Voivodship came into being as a result of the 1975 administrative reform. Despite economic difficulties and the construction enterprises' modest potential, the integration of the new voivodship's community progressed rather quickly, and the Radom people appraised June 1975 as a month of triumph. However, it will not be June 1975 that will be recorded in the most recent annals of Radom. The act of inauguration was followed by economic analyses, appraisals and decisions, which proved difficult for the bodies of power and which, unfortunately, could not be fully or almost fully matched by the potential of implementation.

At that time another program was in existence--a program for considerable personnel changes throughout the economy, especially in Radom. We used to call that a lesson in chess for the aktivs. During the first chess game a number of valuable people went away--comrades who had learned in the course of years to work normally and effectively and who had hands with which to work and not to applaud. A dangerous gap was created between the narrow party leadership of the voivodship and the basic party organizations. Less and less time was devoted to healthy criticism, and there was no time for the affairs of the people, for man, for the citizen, for the nonparty people and for party members. The daily interest in workers' families was feeble, and the problems of young families were viewed shallowly and uncritically. Such families were placed on a 10-year waiting list for housing, with no alternatives. This is how the difficult time of confrontation began.

A few days after the so-called June events in Radom, rallies and demonstrations were organized in keeping with the instruction that stated: "It will be necessary to round up the Radom people and tell them what we think of them, how they have brought up their children and how they harm Poland. In fact, the Radom people should learn that all Poland will remember them for a long time to come." A rally was also held in Radom, in the sports stadium, on the lawn of which Radom inhabitants were rounded up in scorching heat and on the stands of which many-thousand-strong delegations from neighboring voivodships were posted.

The mayor of Radom made a speech: Mayor Karwicki's striking face appeared on television screens, his voice and concern for the city's coming fortunes truly reflected our image, the Radom image. But what he said had been written by the comrades from headquarters. Our community and our workers class in Radom territory were insulted. Today the mayor of Radom speaks in his own voice and reads his own text at this congress.

The political evaluation of June 1976 in Radom was made a few weeks ago at the Radom Voivodship and city party conference. It was not Radom's anticommunist traditions, as was asserted 5 years ago, but the increasing social discontent caused by goods' shortages, wage problems, the obvious social inequality, the pooh-poohing of the need for a meaningful dialogue with workers, and the absence of faith in the effectiveness of the adopted methods of consultations that were the original causes of the Radom events.

The downing of tools by sections of the workforces was spontaneous and unorganized. It was a genuine workers' protest. Workers must not be blamed for the fact that their protest was joined by casual people who incited to acts of violence, including arson and destruction and who sought to turn that protest into reckless excesses.

After the Radom events the second chess game, which involved party members and the leading cadre, was played. Some were punished because they had been unable to counter the protest in question and others they had been on vacations, had worked on different shifts and had not therefore been in the plants, or had left the plants before the protest. New people arrived and they made successive cadre decisions on the principle of an uncontrolled chain reaction. It is a pity that the comrades from the political and administrative leadership in our voivodship at that time did not foresee that they would suffer a painful defeat in the third game of chess. However, we owe those comrades our respect for their daily difficult work, which was full of difficult decisions. Comrade Prokopiak, I place that respect in your hands, from this high congress forum.

Our city is the 49th voivodship city in the country insofar as the number of people per apartment room is concerned. It is 45th insofar as the trading and service facilities per each 1,000 inhabitants are concerned. This year over 1,000 children were refused admission to kindergartens because of overcrowding.

Our voidvodship is far down the list insofar as all the health service indexes are concerned. Let me just say that last year almost 8,000 people were refused admission to Radom hospitals because of overcrowding. This number included over 1,200 pregnant women and almost 1,900 gynecological patients. That is why Radom people have their confinements at home or in rural maternity inhabitants. We need radical assistance, and I think that we will get it in the course of implementing the government programs, that material prosperity will take deeper roots in our region and that it will herald the 10th anniversary of our viovodship.

We think that the Central Committee report treats the issue of Radom 1976 too superficially. Such a state of affairs will make it difficult for our voivodship party organization to launch offensive activities to consolidate our party ranks, in keeping with Comrade Kania's appeal in his report. The highest forum of our party--the PZPR Congress--should take an unambiguous stand on the June events in Radom.

Our present voivodship party leadership has dissociated itself from the rule of chess and has adopted the principle of the political and economic cadres' integration in the service of Radom territory inhabitants and of rehabilitating the party's authority. We badly need an appraisal of June 20 so that we can build memorials to living people--apartments, schools, kindergartens, nursuries, hospitals and other social facilities--monuments to our wronged workers class, and not monuments to our errors and distortions.

TANJUG CITES USTINOV TELEGRAM TO JARUZELSKI

LD221952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TANJUG)--Official Soviet reactions to the recent Ninth, Special Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) stress that tasks were determined in respect of the stabilization of the situation in the country and relief of the crisis in Poland. Conviction is also expressed that the PUWP, "as a leading force of the Polish society, firmly adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is capable of rallying all workers in order to give resolute resistance to anarchy and counter-revolution and engage themselves in creative work to the benefit of their socialist homeland."

In their telegrams to the Polish leadership, Soviet leaders have assessed the situation in Poland as complex and warned that opponents of socialism, both abroad and in the country, are attacking the foundations of the Polish state and society. Enemies are also "provoking complications in Poland's relations with its true friends," but will be "prevented" in this.

In his telegram to Jaruzelski published by the Soviet press today, Marshal Ustinov points to the tasks of the Warsaw Treaty countries and the (?Polish) Army. Due to the latest aggravation of the international situation, Marshal Ustinov assesses as necessary "further closing in of the ranks of countries of the Warsaw Pact and the entire socialist community."

Marshal Ustinov expresses conviction that members of the Polish Army will "offer necessary resistance to the counter-revolutionary forces and ensure reliable protection of the socialist achievements in their country."

PRESS COMMENTARY ON NINTH PZPR CONGRESS

Problems Discussed

PM201053 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Jul 81 p 2

[Marian Nowinski article: "Hoes and Realities"]

[Text] People are pinning their hopes on the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, expecting that the decisions adopted at that supreme party forum will be of fundamental importance for a consistent development of the process of socialist renewal and for the normalization of the situation in the country. People expect that the painful phenomena connected with the crisis, which greatly affects every Pole in his daily life, will gradually be alleviated and, in the end, removed. These expectations have been built on the belief that socialist ideas in Poland have become a lasting element of national consciousness. Ideas of social equality and justice have generally been accepted by the working people. This means that the opinion that there is no alternative to the socialist system is well founded.

Obviously, all distortions, mistakes and abuses by the authorities have been rejected and firmly condemned as phenomena alien to the policy and morality of our party and the socialist state. It is worth mentioning that our Marxist-Leninist party has been able--in an extremely difficult situation--boldly to disclose its weaknesses and has rejected and condemned them. Conclusions have been drawn from painful experience with a view to current and future activities. This fact alone represents a kind of guarantee that no similar mistakes or abuse of power should recur.

However, out of the huge ocean of criticism which is flowing over our country, guarantees sanctioned in intraparty and state documents have also been emerging.

But what is most important is the emergence of social guarantees expressed in the consolidation of intraparty democracy and in the development of a democracy penetrating all spheres of community and state life, as a result mainly of which no distortions similar to those which became apparent in the course of last year and lead to a crisis can recur in the future.

The party congress will finally determine the general directions of the renewal and ways out of the crisis. Therefore, decisions adopted at the congress will fulfill the hopes of the working people, who have established lasting bonds between themselves and socialist ideas and the socialist system. However, anyone familiar with the country's extremely complicated economic situation is bound to realize that it will be extremely difficult to extricate ourselves from the crisis and that it will be a lengthy process.

For thoroughly thought-out decisions are called for. They must not be made in a hurry, in accordance with the saying that "who gives promptly, gives twice." Furthermore, not even very well thought-out decisions by the competent authorities can immediately result in an abundance of products, especially consumer goods. However, in current opinion a strong trend can be observed toward urging the authorities to resolve problems rapidly. It is even supposed that if they so wished the authorities could act more energetically and rapidly. It is supposed that they are reluctant to make decisions for reasons not clearly identified.

An element of miracle-working myth can be detected in these trends. Such a miracle-working attitude can elicit symptoms of disappointment and frustration during the process of emergence from the crisis. Why is normalization taking so long?--people already ask. This kind of unrest could gain ground after the congress. And it is unlikely to encourage faster normalization of the situation in the country, instead becoming a factor impeding the authorities' activities at all levels. However, any unrest resulting from great concern and a desire to emerge from the crisis as soon as possible represents no danger.

But the process of renewal and of implementing the tasks which will be determined at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress faces some real dangers. For some political groups called extremist have been active, deliberately and resolutely taking advantage of the great process of freeing the party and people's power from anything socially harmful to engage in antisocialist activities against the socialist system. One of them, for instance--the Confederation for an Independent Poland--openly advocates fighting against socialism, whereas another--the Workers Self-Defense Committee [KOR]--has been doing the same but in an underhand and subtle manner by advocating gradual change. Both these antisocialist trends have posed the greatest threat to a renewal of social life and the economic reforms planned. Representatives of these groups have disclosed their intentions on various occasions.

One of Solidarity's advisers interpreted the social atreements which have been concluded most strangely in an interview granted to a foreign newspaper. "The acknowledgement of the party's leading role in the Gdansk accord," he stated, "was a sign of political realism, not the adoption of an ideological stance." Another KOR member stated among other things: "The party's leading role has been acknowledged as a necessity stemming from international agreement and Poland's geographical situation." And a third declared: "Whatever happens, the model of the Communist Party's monopoly of power can no longer be accepted by Polish society...."

Such and similar views are being spread both in the country and abroad. They arouse old feelings from the interwar and war periods. As a result, among those willing to contribute a renewal there are also active people who have lost their privileged economic positions as a result of revolutionary transformations. Even ultrareactionaries and nationalists, who wrote the most shameful chapter in our military history and in the history of the years which immediately followed the country's liberation, are eager to participate in this task.

They have again dared to openly put forward the most monstrous slogans such as "One million party members should be hanged on the gallows," "The Reds will be exterminated" and so forth. They wholeheartedly support KOR members' doings.

On the face of it, this is a surprising "marriage," but it is real. They have been brought together by hatred and, for the time being, a common interest in the fight against socialism. If this strange "couple" continues to engage in counterrevolutionary activities under the flag of workers' solidarity, the process of socialist renewal will continually encounter new obstacles.

For instance, whenever stores have run short of goods, experts in political sabotage point at one or two enterprises in which production has been maintained at last year's level and raise the alarm--what has been happening to these goods? And they immediately identify the culprit--the authorities have been concealing goods on purposes because they want to shift any responsibility for a lack of basic products onto Solidarity.

And yet it is known that the import of certain raw materials has been reduced. Furthermore, as a result of increased wages and allowances, people have more money. Consequently, demand has also increased. But political saboteurs are not interested in causes and logical explanations, because any difficulty is grist to their mill.

The way in which some information is being used is characteristic on that score. At one time, the public prosecutors' office discouraged for various reasons the publication of information about various kinds of offenses. For people engaged in political sabotage it is a matter of small importance whether the public prosecutor's office is or is not guided by any socially justified motives. Accusations have begun to be concocted in public alleging that information about offenses was not being widely published lest some unsavory affairs in which the prosecutor's office's agencies themselves had been involved should come out into the open. On the face of it, these accusations were socially justified and, consequently people adopted a foundling as their own brainchild and asked repeatedly: Why have the mass media been giving only limited information about offenses?

A social problem arose. The public prosecutor's office reached the conclusion that, in fact, there was no reason why the community should not be informed about scandals, more or less serious cases of theft, fraud, robbery and so forth. A great deal of information on these matters began to appear in newspapers and began to be discussed more extensively on radio and television.

What did the political saboteurs do then? They staged a simple maneuver and shifted their ground. Doubts began to be expressed as to the fortuitous of the disclosure of information about criminal offenses. It was alleged that the prosecutor's office had some secret objective. What sort of objective could it be? Naturally, experts from KOR sabotage were soon able to decipher the shady objectives of the prosecutor's office. It appeared that the authorities' aim was to frighten the community with social pathology and at the same time to compromise Solidarity.

People had already forgotten about previous criticisms of the authorities for lack of information. This second, converse version of criticisms seemed plausible. Even newspapers followed suit and wrote that, by liberally spreading information about criminality, the prosecutor's office was increasing people's fears on purpose.

Any illusion that the KOR political diversionists want to resolve problems and effectively settle matters concerning people must be shed. The worse the country's political and economic situation becomes, the happier they are.

For instance, they try to encourage specific circles to put forward continuously new demands of a social, cadre and political nature, as a result, both regional and national unrest makes it difficult for the authorities at various levels and for the working people to concentrate their attention on the most important matters in the renewal process, that is, the restoration of production rhythm and public order.

In accordance with its long-range objectives, KOR sabotage which concurs with the activities of foreign broadcasting stations and anticommunist centers hostile to us, will continue to try to hinder the process of normalization and socialist renewal. So, in addition to objective economic difficulties in the process of extricating the country from the crisis, it is necessary to see clearly the obstacles which have been and will continue to be created as a result of the activities of diversionary, hostile and counterrevolutionary groups. Therefore any hopes pinned on normalization should be built on realities in order to present disappointment.

TRYBUNA LUDA Editor Comments

LD202338 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Shortly after the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party concluded its debates a Radio Polinia reporter asked its press spokesman, Mr. Weislaw Bek, who is also the editor-in-chief of the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU, for his opinion of the congress. Mr Bek said that the Polish society had attached great expectations to the congress believing that it could work out the program of overcoming the difficulties of the present crisis, waiting for a confirmation that the party would continue democratization here in the country, as well as within the party and in this respect, he said, the congress has been successful. Speaking of his private impressions of the congress, Mr Bek said that he would remember the heated, often controversial, debates that took place there, but all of which were characterized by a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the country. Furthermore, he said, the proceedings of the congress aroused interest not only in Poland that a strong Poland is in the interests of Europe and the world. Poland has been and can be an important partner and stabilizing factor for peace in Europe. The sooner the country overcomes its interior difficulties, the faster it can again be active in working for peace and strengthening the security of nations, said Mr Wieslaw Bek.

Congress Results Viewed

LD201655 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] New faces in the Politburo, new secretaries in the Central Committee. We are still studying the biographies of these people. What will they be like in their new positions? Will they prove themselves? At present there is only on thing we can say: They were elected in a democratic fashion and they had previously gained the recognition and trust of the workforces among whom they worked.

Now far greater, more difficult tasks await them, problems on a different scale. Different, because they are responsible for the whole country. It is true that in a certain matter power affects people, that it changes them. But it is also true that one can now risk initial statments on the probable behavior of a specific person. The television news also [words indistinct] criticized, was up to the high demands.

I will say more: I was impressed with everything connected with the ninth extraordinary congress, especially by the fact that I was able immediately after the voting to hear the newly-elected members of the supreme party authorities.

One [word indistinct] statement burned deep in my memory and prompted me to reflect. Politburo member Jan Labecki, until then a first secretary in the Works Committee in the Gdansk shipyard, said in simple, convincing words what he expected the new authorities to deal with first of all. But Jan Labecki also said something far more important; that he feels he is a worker; that he will continue to be connected with his local party organization, with his team in the shipyard. In conclusion, he said something which should represent the motto of every politician in a socialist system: he will be checked on by the workteam and be subject to its control.

I think these short words spoken on television represent the heart of a difficult matter which we call the need for unbroken contact between the authorities and (?their) electorate. This is not just necessary but utterly indispensible. Its existence guarantees correct action by the authorities. The fact that the people who have been active in their workteams are the ones elected, and in addition, those re-elected have been people who are able to talk with working people without beating about the bush or hiding the facts is cause for optimism. They are those who have the public courage to tell the truth regardless of whether or not there will be applause later or resentment and condemnation. The four previous members of the Politburo, along with Stanislaw Kania are just such people.

Enormous tasks face the party authorities, and what is more important, they must be undertaken immediately. It will not be easy to realize them. In order for them to succeed completely, in order for the crisis to be overcome, one thing above all is necessary: the preservation of a continuous link between the authorities and society. If things go as Jan Labecki said, we will finally be able to see the time when the representatives of the party leadership will be called the true representatives of the whole society.

TRYBUNA LUDU Assessment

LD230918 Warsaw PAP in English 0823 GMT 23 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul (PAP)--In its editorial discussing the party congress results, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today that "the congress both reaffirmed the will to continue the course drawn by the post-August party decisions and fixed the limits for this course which cannot be crossed.

"Those in Poland and abroad who feared the process of renewal might be slowed down or, on the other hand, rid of ideological compass may now consider their concern dispelled by the congress. And those who overtly or covertly counted on other solutions and decisions have all the reason to feel disappointed.

"The most important achievement of the congress is the closer approach towards unity. Hence, the party is open to various shades of views, to search for solutions, constantly defending itself against ossification of thought, but closed to the infiltration of alien ideas, principled on the basic question, combatting the factional and extremist tendencies.

"The congress has left the party with new authorities--the most plebeian Central Committee of the past three decades. It left a new party institution sanctioned by the statute--a permanent mandate of a delegate. The congress requested the party central authorities and the commision it elected to construct a perspective programme, having been aware of the fact that it alone, under the present circumstances, under the pressure of the events, may set only the most urgent tasks," said the PUWP newspaper.

PCI Paper Analyzes Debate

PM211326 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Jul 81 pp 1, 14

[Romolo Caccavale dispatch: "How Gierek Came To Be Expelled"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--The first phase of the assembly debate at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress ended Wednesday evening. Then proceedings continued in 16 separate commissions and in plenary meetings behind closed doors. The commissions' activities should end about midday today. Apart from the greetings speeches from the 10 representatives of guest communist and workers parties, a total of 25 speakers, mainly local and grass roots representatives, took part in the debate on Stanislaw Kania's report. The only prominent leader to express his thoughts was Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, whose speech we reported yesterday. The general impression gained from this first stage in the public debate is that, despite its freedom and openness, it still approaches the major topics of the country's future timidly, almost fearfully. Of course, as we have indicated, the question of what is to be done to move forward was reflected in all the speeches. But the answers often sounded generic or seemed rather directed toward the quest for guarantees against a repetition of the deviations of the past.

This explains the great attention given to procedural matters concerning the election of the new leadership bodies, which is taking up almost more time than the political debate. Moreover, the demand that those responsible for the country's disastrous situation be called to account is still very important, as is shown by, among other things, the decisions to rediscuss the conclusions of the so-called Grabski commission and the expulsion from the party of a group of former leaders headed by former First Secretary Edward Gierek.

A breath of air was breathed into the debate by the speech from Rakowski, who for the first time posed a problem which essentially cannot fail to be disturbing all Polish communists, namely why the policy of understanding and of the political solution of conflicts has not yet opened up the process of surmounting the crisis. In fact, he replied, such a policy merely indicates a method, not actual substance, and that the latter can only consist of the necessary political, economic and social reforms. Hence his appeal to the party to think and act courageously and not to let itself be dragged along by the forces wanting changes in socialism but to be in their vanguard.

FRG Paper Views Proceedings

DW201213 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 20 Jul 81 p 4

[Eduard Neumaier dispatch: "The Hardest Job for Kania Is Still Ahead"]

[Text] Warsaw--For nearly a week now the world has been witnessing a political event which may claim the rank of uniqueness: the Ninth PZPR Congress. Never before in the communist sphere has a party called a showdown so plainly and relentlessly with its own policy and its responsible people as has the Polish party in the past few days. Never before have communist delegates held such a free and controversial discussion. Never before has a Marxist-Leninist party mustered the courage to exchange its leading bodies nearly completely in free elections. And in 35 years of communist power outside the Soviet Union, it has never happened that the person of the first secretary was called in question by the nomination of an opposition candidate.

Even if the representative of a different course, Stefan Olszowski, was forced to give up his candidacy because of a basic trend in favor of a policy of renewal and if, by the same token, the oppositional candidacy of another reform politician, Kazimierz Barcikowski, showed a strongly formal element suggesting an alibi, it remains incontestable that the election of Stanislaw Kania is the result of a democratic decision.

Contrary to original plans, the 1-week PZPR Congress has turned into an election congress. The results of this party congress may well be overrated because of amazement over this mutation and because the party, though acting democratically, nevertheless lack the democratic legitimation by the Polish people. There is, above all, the danger of overlooking the confusion and helplessness of the party's delegates in the face of the Polish crisis. Granted, nearly every speaker who took the floor during the discussion called for a way to overcome the crisis in the state, the economy and in society, yet none of them had any to suggest.

This does not diminish the value of the results of the congress which have been made evident by the elections. If the PZPR ever had the chance to reduce the legitimacy gap which has been separating the rule without mandate from the nation, it has made a considerable contribution to this end by the courage to practice internal party democracy. Presumably it has also succeeded in convincing the people, who took only a moderate interest in the party congress, that it is serious about the continuation of the democratization of the country. If it abides by its new party rules in the future and if it goes through with the institutional safeguarding of the renewal process, then a great deal of ballast will be jettisoned.

To begin with, however, the party will be facing many challenges. The renewal course still has not been insured because as long as the substance of that renewal has not been defined, only the rejection of the former methods and policies is being supported by a strong majority. The hour of truth will come only when the economic policy concepts come up for decision which will involve the radical curtailment of the party's influence and the correction of the dogmatic economy image. An initial conflict is taking shape already: The trade union Solidarity, and along with it the economic-political society supported by 80,000 economists, recommends the transfer of the enterprises to the labor forces and their conversion into joint-stock companies whose stockholders are supposed to be the members of the labor force. Kania has already challenged this model. But there are people in the party who support this audacious venture. The trade union is showing signs of both weakness and strength. It suffers from tendentious struggles which weaken it, yet it announces strikes by printers and the LOT airline, and anti-hunger marches. Will the PZPR resist the temptation to exploit the weaknesses of Solidarity and to counteract its actions by other than political means?

Despite the demand for personnel continuity by the Soviet Central Committee the party congress delegates have newly elected all leading organs. Only 4 of the 15 members and candidate members of the former Politburo have been reelected. If we add to these four the shooting star of this party congress, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, then a mere five experienced politicians are facing the newcomers in the Politburo. It will not be a simple task to resist the temptations of so much powers.

Finally, the relationship with the allies also remains a challenge. They can hardly be mollified by the course and the goal of this party congress: likewise they will not look on idly if and when the fraternal party has to start remodeling the economic structure--in a country where the political and social structure has been more liberal anyway. It is a difficult venture indeed to enter into a dialogue with these allies and to gain their confidence and that of the Poles.

It seems that the Polish party is not yet braced for all these challenges. Yet, it has made a good start. Being condemned to redeem what has been plunged into distress by failure, ineptness, incompetence and corruption, the party has not resolutely taken hold of its own bootstraps. But the even greater feat of pulling itself out of the swamp by these bootstraps must yet be performed.

FRG Paper on Congress Election

DW201403 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Commentary signed Hr.: "A Profound Change"]

[Text] Suddenly everything in Poland is new--and still not new. For the first time the party congress has been elected by secret ballot and, to that extent, freely, as has the leadership. This freedom has led to a change which is unique in all comparable communist conditions. Its extent would fit a revolution rather than a reform. It also overshadows the 1970 change in party leadership that emerged from the violence in the street. Still, the freely elected party boss is the same one who had been installed in keeping with the laws of the old regime. Thus at least Kania has his legitimacy in both respects--under the orthodox style as well as under that enforced by Poland's workers.

Lumped together this seems to add up to a contradiction: The fulminant change against the realization of the necessity of a middle line which was reflected not only by the election of the party boss but also by the waiver of candidacy by the "outfielders" Olszowski and Rakowski. Will such a contradiction turn into a burden on this middle line or does it rather show the pragmatism, the political reliability of a movement which otherwise rather meets in the style of the ballroom convention of 1978 than in that of some model from the communist world?

As far as Poland is concerned the party congress phase changed more than just faces. The outward changes have emerged from an internal change, a change in feeling, in dealing with the superior authority. The very idea that a mysterious power-wielding person like Moczar could lose his party rank at some ballot box would have seemed like a joke in the times of the old calender. But the political and economic transformation which must lead the country out of the crisis still needs to be performed. This would require a new style not only at the top but also, and above all, at the bottom: In the administration, in computing and in production. Such a new beginning is more important for the country than the party reform. To the communist neighbors it is rather the other way round. Especially the matters of form, and above all these terrible secret elections, are bound to appear as a nighmare to them.

Thus what will be decisive is whether this Polish spirit will remain restricted to Poland also after the party congress. Otherwise Warsaw might some day even turn from a nuisance to the Moscow camp into a promotion hit, a "proof" of how free, popular, and good communism really is. For the chances of the thoroughly reformed regime in Poland it will be decisive, however, whether the party which has just learned how to elect also knows how to work hard and not just debate hard.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP RECEIVES LECH WALESA

LD221746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The Secretariat of the primate of Poland informs us that the solemn inauguration of the pastoral activity of his eminence Father Archbishop Jozef Glemp, metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw, primate of Poland, will take place in Gniezno on 13 September and in Warsaw on 24 September.

Tomorrow, Primate Glemp will travel to Rome for a 2-week stay.

The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has received at his residence in Warsaw the chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, Lech Walesa. Lech Walesa conveyed greetings to the primate on the occasion of his assuming the supreme church office in Poland, which the primate wished the chairman of the National Consultative Commission a successful development of the Solidarity union for the good of the working people.

STATUTE OF ARTISANS' SOLIDARITY UNION PUBLISHED

PM201407 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 7 Jul 81 p 5

[Apparent text of "Solidarity Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Individual Artisans"]

[Text] The production activity and services of individual artisans constitute a valuable element of Poland's economic life but the organizations existing until now did not represent artisans adequately. Recognizing the need to bring into life such a representation, an independent self-governing trade union uniting individual artisans is created.

The Union will observe the principles enshrined in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], will defend the social and material interests of artisans and does not intend to act as a political party.

The union bases itself on the principles of social ownership of the basic means of production, which forms the foundation of the existing socialist system in Poland. Recognizing that the PZPR is the leading political force in the country, and without impairing the established system of international alliances, the union will strive to ensure for the individual artisans suitable means of control, expression of opinions and defense of their interests.

Chapter I: Name, Headquarters, Scope and Territory of Activity

Section 1. In accordance with ILO Convention 87 a new trade union has been created under the name: Solidarity Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Individual Artisans, hereinafter called "the union."

Section 2. In its activity the union will base itself on the Constitution of the PPR and on the international conventions ratified by the PPR.

Section 3. The union's activity will relate to the defense of the interests of individual artisans, the realization of their material and cultural needs, their necessities of life and their professional and social betterment.

Section 4. The union's headquarters is in Warsaw.

Section 5. The union's territory of activity is the area of the Polish People's Republic.

Chapter II: General Provisions and Aims

Section 6. The union is independent of state administration organs and of political organizations. It is self-governing within the limits defined by the law.

Section 7. The union unites individual artisans-employers provided they accept the principles of the present statute by signing the membership declaration.

Section 8. The union's aims within the framework of the law in force are:

1. Protection of the interests of the union's members and their families in the sphere of their rights and dignity;

2. Activity in favor of deepening and strengthening democracy in the artisan community and also the defense of democratic freedoms and citizens' rights;

3. Protection of the material, health, social and cultural interests of artisans and their families;

4. Strengthening of the family unit and protection of family life;

5. Development of artisans' self-government and autonomy.

Section 9: The union realizes its aims within the framework of the law in force by:

1. Representing its members before the authorities and state administrative organs as well as political and social organizations;

2. Participation of the elected representatives and advisers of the union with a right to vote in the leadership of organizations connected with artisans.

3. Giving aid and intervening in cases when the rights of artisans or a group of artisans are endangered;

4. Organizing protest actions by artisans in cases when artisans' rights or social interests are violated, and, in particularly well-founded cases, proclaiming a strike;

5. Initiating, supporting and leading cultural and educational activities and activities to improve professional skills;

6. Ensuring artisans' creative freedoms by supporting rationalization and technical and economic development and programming and introducing their ideas;

7. Conducting constant, independent studies of the following nature:

A) Economic and social studies of the living standard of artisans and their families;

B) Substantial and methodological studies of the conditions of artisan activity.

8. Organizing, programming and supporting artisan self-aid;

9. Cooperation with administrative and organizing authorities in implementing the union's aims;

10. Conducting publishing information and propaganda activity;

11. Undertaking activities for the development of tourism and recreation for artisans;

12. Fighting alcoholism and raising professional ethics among members;

13. Conducting and undertaking other activities for the implementation of the union's aims.

Chapter III: Members, Their Rights and Duties

Section 10. Membership of the union is open to every working artisan who:

1. Accepts the present statute and has signed the declaration to join the union.

2. Does not belong to any other trade union.

Section II. A union member has the right to:

1. Elect and be elected to all the authorities of the union;

2. Participate in all form of union activity;

3. Benefit from all forms of union activities;

4. Submit proposals and complaints to the union's authorities at all levels and receive a reply;

5. Be kept up to date about all of the union's activities;

6. Discuss and criticize the union's activity in all spheres and use the union's publications for that purpose;

7. Participate personally in discussions of matters concerning himself within the union's organs.

Section 12. A member of the union is under an obligation to:

1. Observe the resolutions of the union's statute and the union leadership's resolutions;

2. Participate with solidarity in the activities undertaken by the union;

3. Pay membership fees regularly.

Section 13. 1. The union may nominate as an honorary member a person of particular merit in the realization of the union's program;

2. The granting of honorary membership is decided by the national congress of delegates or a general meeting of territorial organization members (delegates);

3. Honorary members enjoy the rights listed in Section 11 paragraphs 4-6.

Section 14. Membership ceases:

1. On leaving the union;

2. On expiry, which ensues after 12 months have elapsed from the liquidation of the business;

3. In the case of expulsion from the union for a grave violation of ethics by the member. This is decided by the union's appropriate body under the procedure defined in the rules and regulations of the territorial organization.

Chapter IV: The Union's Structure and Authorities

Section 15.

1. The basic cell of the union is the territorial organization, which unites all the artisans of a given territory who are members of union circles;

2. The authorities of the territorial organization are:

A) General meetings of members or delegates;

B) The committee of the territoral organization;

C) The auditing commission.

3. The jurisdiction of the general meeting of members or delegates covers:

A) The election of the territorial committee-territorial auditing commission;

B) The adoption of the regulations for the union's territorial organization;

C) The adoption of the territorial organization's program of activity;

D) The adoption of the territorial committee's annual report;

E) The performances of other functions defined in the regulations.

4. The jurisdiction of the territorial organization committee covers:

A) Representing the territorial organization before state and administrative authorities and other organizations;

B) Acting on behalf of the union's territorial organization in law;

C) Performing other functions defined in the regulations.

5. The jurisdiction of the territorial auditing commission covers:

A) Monitoring of the territorial committee's activities;

B) Monitoring of the compatibility of the territorial committee's activity and the union's statute and regulations;

C) Submitting to the general meeting of members or delegates of resolutions on the subject of the adoption of the territorial committee's report.

6. The structure and manner of the territorial organizations' functioning are defined by the regulations.

Section 16. 1. Territorial committees can appoint interterritorial coordinating commissions (regional coordinating commissions) from a particular territory in order to implement certain resolutions;

2. The sphere of the interterritorial or regional coordinating commission activity is defined by the concerned territorial committees of the union.

Section 17. 1. The union's authorities at the national level are:

A) The national congress of delegates;

B) The National Coordinating Commission;

C) The National Auditing Commission.

2. The national congress of delegates will take place at least once a year. It is convened by the National Coordinating Commission at its own initiative, in response to a National Auditing Commission resolution or at the request of at least one-third of the territorial committees;

3. The number of the delegates is defined by the National Coordinating Commission, ensuring proportional representation of all territorial organizations. The manner of electing the delegates is decided at a general meeting of the members or delegates of the territorial organizations;

4. The jurisdiction of the national congress of delegates covers:

A) The adoption of changes to the union's statute;

B) The adoption of programs for the union's activities;

C) The election of the National Coordinating Commission and National Auditing Commission and also the adoption of the National Coordinating Commission's report;

D) The determination of the size of membership fees and the manner of distributing the fees;

E) The adoption of resolutions on all union matters not reserved for the jurisdiction of other organs.

5. Appropriate resolutions on the jurisdiction of territorial committees and territorial auditing commissions come within the jurisdiction of the National Coordinating Commission and the National Auditing Commission;

6. Every territorial organization has the right to submit complaints to the National Coordinating Commission and to receive a reply within 2 weeks.

Section 18. 1. The union's authorities at all levels originate from election;

2. All elections in the union are carried out in secret with an unlimited number of candidates;

3. The performance of functions in political organizations cannot be combined with participation in the union's authorities;

4. The principles governing elections to territorial organizations are defined in detail by the rules and regulations of the territorial authorities;

5. The term of office of all the territorial authorities is 2 years;

6. A person cannot perform the same function in the union's authorities for longer than two successive terms.

Section 19. 1. Resolutions of the union's authorities at the national level, with the exception of resolutions on amendments to the statute, are passed by an ordinary majority of votes in the presence of at least half of those empowered to vote;

2. A general meeting of the members or delegates of a territorial organization may suspend the implementation of a resolution from the union's authorities at the national level in relation to the organization which it is representing, with the exception of resolutions on amending the statute. Such resolutions are subject to adoption not later than 2 weeks from being decided upon by the authorities at the national level;

3. Resolutions on amending the statute are passed by a majority of three-fourths of votes in the presence of at least two-thirds of those empowered to vote. A resolution on amending the statute becomes legally valid 1 month from the day the resolution is passed, unless at least one-third of general meetings of terriritorial organizations submit objections within this time to the National Coordinating Commission. The submission of such an objection is equivalent to revoking the resolution on amending the statute;

4. The conditions of the legal validity of union territorial resolutions are defined by their [as published] regulations.

Section 20. The union may conclude an agreement on cooperation with other national and international organizations if the statutes and the activities of these organizations coincide with the basic principles defined in the present statute.

Chapter V: Protest

Section 21. In the case of violation of rights of interests of the artisan community, after exhausting other means of protest a union territorial committee may proclaim a protest on the principles defined by the law in force.

Section 22. The territorial committee directs the protest and negotiations.

Chapter VI: The Union's Legal Status, Funds and Assets

Section 23. 1. The union as a whole possesses the status of a legal entity [calosc]:

2. Territorial organizations (regions) act on the basis of full powers granted by the union's authorities.Section 24. The assets of the legal persons mentioned in Section 23 comprise:

1) Membership fees;

2) Gifts, legacies and donations;

3) Other legal sources.

Section 25. The union's funds are to be used to finance the activity of union organizations in all its forms defined by the statute.

Section 26. The principles governing the financial administration of the territorial organizations are determined by general meeting of the members or delegates.

Chapter VII: Interim and Final Provisions

Section 27. 1. The dissolution of a territorial organization ensues only in the case of a decrease in the number of its members;

2. The union is dissolved as a result of the dissolution of all the territorial organizations.

Section 28. 1. In the event of the dissolution of a territorial organization, the National Coordination Commission is to decide on the disposal of its assets;

2. In the case of the dissolution of the union in accordance with Section 27 paragraph 2, the way to dispose of assets is to be decided by a commission consisting of the ex-members of the last elected National Coordinating Commission.

Section 29. 1. Until the union's authorities at the national level are elected their functions will be performed by the all-Polish founding committee;

2. Until territorial organization authorities are elected, the founding territorial committees will perform their functions.

Section 30. 1. Elections of the authorities of the territorial organizations are to be held not later than within 3 months from the registration of the union;

2. The first national congress of delegates is to be convened within 6 months from the registration of the union.

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ON IMPENDING PRICE RISES

LD222230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] PAP publishes an interview with the chairman of the State Price Commission, Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski, on the topic of prce reform.

We learn from this interview that the price increases of foodstuffs have to be introduced quickly, but in several stages, guaranteeing a suitable compensation for the higher costs. Simply put, the prices of almost all foodstuffs are lower than their production costs. For example, the retail price of milk is four times lower than the price paid to the farmer. For 100 kg of procured grain, the state pays the farmer from Z950-Z1,050; on the other hand, 1 kg of bread costs about Z7. This is one of the results of past unrealistic price policies. Prices must not be divorced from production costs. A price increase is also a problem of market equilibrium. The value of goods must correspond to the amount of money possessed by the population. At present, Minister Krasinski stressed, there is theoretically no chance of a rapid rise in production. Moreover, one must take into consideration the fact that one-third of the workforce is lining up for food and cigarettes during working hours.

The price increases will contribute to calming the market and will provide the possibility for a return to a normal rhythm of production, and consequently, an improvement in market supplies.

Minister Krasinski stressed that a drop in the population's standard of living is inevitable, but that it would not affect everyone to the same extent. Here are the examples he gave: a person earning Z3,000 will get compensation worth about Z1,350 a month. If he has a child to keep, he will get a family allowance of at least from Z1,300-Z1,400. On the other hand, someone earning about Z10,000 a month will get compensation of nearly Z1,100, but half of it in ready cash and half in state bonds, which will be redeemed by the state in 10 years or become part of a lottery where the bonds can be redeemed at any time.

And now what awaits us regarding price increases? For example: The average price of bread will go up to about Z21, of flour Z23, of rice Z30, of sugar Z40, of butter Z320 per kilogram, of milk Z10 per liter. A kilogram of ham is to cost about Z450.

The final fixing of retail prices must be linked with a change in supply prices, which goes into effect beginning 1 January next year. Changes in the price of electricity, gas and coal are also being considered, but only after the completion of consultations with society and the trade unions. As Minister Krasinski stressed, the reform of prices will eliminate the inflationary gap which today amounts to about Z600-Z700 billion, and every day rises by almost Z1.5 billion. The elimination of the inflationary gap is one of the fundamental goals of the economic reform. It will be possible over a period of several years.

FLOOD ALERT DECLARED IN SEVERAL VOIVODSHIPS

LD221150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Particularly heavy rainfall recently in the southwest of the country has seriously raised the level of rivers in the Jelenia Gora, Zielona Gora and Legnica Voivodships.

Yesterday, the water level on the Nysa Luzycka in Zgorzelec exceeded the danger level by 367 centimeters; on the Bobr in Jelenia Gora by 173 centimeters and in Zagan by 158 centimeters.

A state of flood alert has been declared in some of the (?unprotected) towns and parishes in Legnica, Jelenia Gora, Zielona Gora and Wroclaw. In the Jelenia Gora Voivodship the situation has been declared a natural disaster.

Intensive rescue operations are underway in the threatened areas, with the participation of the fire brigade, the Army, specialist technical units and local people.

More on Flooding

LD231058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Throughout Poland the weather has considerably improved. Here is a report from our Wroclaw correspondent:

Although the water level on the Kwiss, Bobr and Nysa Luzycka rivers is slowly falling, the danger levels of these rivers are still exceeded by about 2 meters. The flood warning is maintained in 12 towns and parishes of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship, where Wlen, Lwowek, Leszna and part of Boleslawiec suffered most. The E14 road is still impassable.

In Legnica Voivodship, the most difficult situation is in the parishes of Chojnow, Milikowice and Kunice, which are threatened by the River Czarna Woda. The water level in the Kaczawa, the main river of Legnica Voivodship, is falling. The water flooded about 7,000 hectares of fields and meadows.

However, if the good weather keeps up--throughout lower Silesia the sun is shining--tomorrow the situation should already be under control.

JARUZELSKI FAVORS LAW FOR LOT AIRLINE OPERATION

LD222356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The government press spokesman reports that Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, after having acquainted himself with the standpoints of the director of Polish Airlines, Maj Gen Jozef Kowalski, representatives of the Conference of workers' Self-Government of LOT, and also in accordance with a proposal by the minister of transportation, considers as fully justified the definition of the principles of the functioning of the Polish Airlines LOT state enterprise in the form of a separate law.

This law ought to define, in accordance with the assumptions of the economic reform, the financial, economic independence of the Polish Airline LOT in the domain of air transportation and national security.

During the working out of the law, proposals from a group of experts acting under the chairmanship of Prof Dr Janusz Goscinski will be taken into account. The draft bill will be passed on soon by the minister of transportation for interministerial coordination and for the opinions of the Polish Airline LOT director and representatives of the work team. The premier expressed the conviction that management of the enterprise and its work team will do everything possible in pursuit of proper functioning of this institution, which is so important to Poland and will ensure undisturbed work rhythm in the enterprise.

The spokesman also reported that the minister of transportation taking into account the suggestions of the work team representative and the proposal of the director of the Polish Airline LOT enterprise, Maj Gen Jozef Kowalski, intends to appoint citizen Boleslaw Klimaszewski to the position of deputy director of the Polish Airline LOT trade affairs.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP LEAVES FOR 2-WEEK ROME VISIT

LD231014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Primate of Poland Monsignor Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw, left today for Rome for a 2-week visit.

NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES REPORTED

USSR, GDR, CSSR Send Greetings

LD221454 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of our country, Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski received a telegram with cordial greetings for Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov.

Referring to the present political situation in our country, the telegram stresses that Poland, a member country of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, can count on the support of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

A telegram was also sent by Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, and by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph.

Leaders Meet With Envoys

LD212041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Excerpt] This evening at Wilanow Palace, party and state leadership met with members of the diplomatic corps. Among those present were Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Speeches were made by the Austrian ambassador Friedrich Zanetti, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, and by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD212305 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Speech made by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at Wilanow Palace in Warsaw on 21 July during a meeting with the diplomatic corps to mark Poland's 37th anniversary--recorded]

[Text] Mr Doyen, comrades, ladies and gentlemen.

It is my honor to sincerely welcome our esteemed guests on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland. I also welcome and greet you on behalf of the Council of State and the authorities of PZPR, the United Peasant Party (ZSL), the Democratic Party (SD) and on behalf of the All-Polish National Unity Front (OKFUN). I wish to express thanks for the friendly wishes you addressed to us, Mr Doyen, both on your behalf and on behalf of the heads of diplomatic offices and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Warsaw, on the occasion of our National Day.

The 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth is celebrated at an unusual time for our country. Yesterday, the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR ended, and we make a very positive assessment of its results. We are counting on the congress becoming a key point on the road to overcoming difficultures which our country is currently experiencing. The congress confirmed the line of continuation of the process of socialist renewal under the leadership of the PZPR and the line of socialist democracy and confirmed the principle of solving social conflicts by political means. At the same time, the congress expressed a decisive will of the defense of the interests and the stability of the state. The program of the ninth extraordinary congress fully reflects the inviolability of friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, both bilaterally and within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. We shall continue to strengthen these principles in our foreign, economic and defense policies, as the guarantee of our independent existence as a state and the guarantee of our territorial integrity and the inviolability of our borders.

We shall strengthen our relations with the developing countries and we shall express solidarity with their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. We shall work on developing relations with the countries of differing social and economic systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. On this occasion, I wish to solemnly confirm that it is an unchanging goal of our foreign policy to maintain peace and security in Europe and the world and to save and make permanent the achievements of detente in East-West relations. This aim would be well served by military detente, by ceasing the arms race and by disarmament. This is an urgent task in the current international situation, the task which is of utmost importance.

I wish to ensure the nations and the governments, represented by your excellencies here, that we wish warmly and honestly to continue the process mapped out by the Conference on the Cooperation and Security in Europe through the full implementation of its historic Final Act. We are of the opinion that the meeting of Helsinki conference participants in Madrid ought to result in a decision on calling the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We shall submit relevant proposals on this matter, and we are ready to host this conference in Warsaw.

In solving our country's difficult problems, we are interested in an extensive development of the cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology and financial sectors with other countries. We see in such cooperation both in long-term prospects and as a factor helping us stabilize our economy. Of particular importance to us is the cooperation with the Soviet Union, which throughout the entire period of mounting economic difficulties in Poland provided and continues to provide us with unselfish assistance in addition its regular deliveries. Other socialist countries are also meeting our needs, and we wish to positively note the attitude of a number of governments and financial and economic circles which are demonstrating understanding for the difficulties.

Esteemed Mr Doyen, comrades, ladies and gentlemen, expressing satisfaction with the development of Poland's relations with the states which you represent, I would like to thank you for your personal contributions to the realization of the tasks and duties that are so important to our country. Through you, I would like to convey words of respect for the nations and the leaders of the states and governments your represent in Poland. Thank you. [applause]

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON RFE, BBC VIEW OF ECONOMY

PM221415 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Jul 81 p 5

[Leszek Gabriel article: "Adversaries on Poland"]

[Text] Problems concerning Poland's economic development have played an essential role in Western radio propaganda, which has been seeking to influence the development of Polish public awareness in the period during which the country's socialist renewal has been underway. As the ninth extraordinary congress has drawn nearer, increased attention has been paid in broadcasts to Poland's economic problems.

Propaganda activities in this sphere have been encouraged to further develop by, on the one hand, Poland's increasing difficulties in the spheres of supplies, energy, raw materials and payments and, on the other hand, an increasingly intensive social discussion on the subject of the state of the Polish economy, the planning and management system and the possibilities of finding a way out of the crisis situation. All this has been reflected especially strongly in the propaganda broadcast by Radio Free Europe [RFE] and the BBC, which, in addition to carrying commentaries, reviews of the Western and Polish press and discussions concerning publications by opposition groups, have initiated discussions about the economic situation and the principles governing the program for improving the Polish economy, as presented by the party and the government.

In addition, RFE has broadcast a special series of economic talks in which it has presented its own assessment of the PZPR's economic strategy throughout the history of the Polish People's Republic, criticized the draft plan for socioeconomic reforms submitted to the ninth congress and sought to impose directional changes in the functioning of the planning system and the management of workers' self-government and to undermine cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and other socialist countries.

RFE has assumed the role of duplicator of Polish journalism on economic subjects, emphasizing the most pessimistic assessments and those of its trends which are most incompatible with socialist principles. A carefully selected assortment of critical opinions from Polish sources was designed to unequivocally confer an antisocialist and antiparty character on the discussion which has been taking place in the country. As a result of large scale duplication of Polish publications, people listening to RFE programs have often found it quite difficult to detect any differences between the social discussion which has been taking place in the country and the propaganda unleashed in that radio station's programs.

Some quite effective methods have also been used in propagating the views held by opposition groups, especially those of the Committee for Social Self-Defense-Workers Defense Committee [KSS-KOR]. In contrast with propaganda broadcast at the time of the Eighth PZPR Congress, Western radio stations have neither published material from those groups in full nor described it as alternative programs, but they have presented it in a disguised form as the views of broader circles of society, Solidarity and even the "liberal" faction of the party.

Some obvious tactical differences in the propaganda concerning the role and significance of the Eighth and Ninth PZPR Congresses for the country's economic development have been observed. In the period preceding the eighth congress, the main objective of Western propaganda was to convince listeners that its resolutions would have no real significance for the country's future because the guidelines issued neither took into account the deepening crisis nor provided for a reform for curing the Polish economy. However, the propaganda pursued prior to the ninth congress called into question the significance of its resolutions for the development and formulation of an economic strategy for the coming years but has concentrated on criticisms of the party program, alleging that it is not quite consistent on the question of reforming the planning and management system and is also inconsistent with the nation's desires and demands.

What deserves attention with respect to these issues is the fact that in contrast with former periods, sweeping and open statements are no longer made about the impossibility of any effective program being prepared by the party; what is being discussed are outside circumstances which limit the scope of any possible economic reform. Obviously, these tactics have not prevented the people concerned from discussing on other occasions--when the superiority of capitalist structural solutions has been emphasized--the "impossibility of reforming" the socialist system and its inability to adapt to a modern economy. The main objective of the thesis about the "impossibility of reforming" the socialist system and its "inability to adapt" is to undermine economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

RFE broadcast a series of programs in which it analyzed, in an obviously biased manner, Polish-Soviet economic relations throughout the entire 36-year history of the Polish People's Republic. These broadcasts were aimed, on the one hand, at substantiating the opinion that the adoption of the Soviet model for planning, management, allocation of the national income and the organization of foreign trade was the main cause of the inefficiency of the Polish economy and of the crises which have arisen and, on the other hand, at demonstrating the unfavorable, nature for Poland of its relations with the Soviet Union.

Individual radio stations have clearly shown varying degrees of interest in exploiting for propaganda purposes economic issues, a whole range of topical problems, propaganda trends and tactical objectives. The greatest commitment has been demonstrated by RFE, which has sought to join in the national discussion at all levels, to turn it into a settling of accounts with respect to party policy over the entire 36-year period, to deny the achievements of socialist transformations, to point out in a biased way the causes of the present crisis, to undermine Polish public confidence in the plan for reforms proposed by the party and to create the impression that opposition groups outside the party are essential guarantors of further progress toward the country's renewal.

Other radio stations have concentrated their efforts on demonstrating the superiority of capitalist economic methods in all economic spheres. On the basis of these premises, they have mainly tried to publicize as much as possible the problem of further credits. Most attention to this matter has been paid by Deutschlandfunk, which has clearly made the possibility of Poland extricating itself from the present crisis dependent on the West German Government's policy toward our country.

Economic problems concerning Poland's development have been discussed (especially by RFE and the BBC) within the framework of comprehensive assessments of the economic situation of all the CEMA countries with a view to intensifying feelings of uncertainty, discontent and concern among the Polish public with respect to prospects for overcoming the present difficulties. This has clearly been reflected in broadcasts forecasting increased economic difficulties and even crisis of similar intensity to that in Poland in all the socialist countries in the immediate future.

According to those radio stations, the socioeconomic crisis in Poland has made a considerable contribution to increasing economic difficulties of other CEMA members, since it has forced those countries to increase their imports from the West, to grant the Polish People's Republic credits in Western currencies and to supply it with consumer goods, on the one hand, and has confronted them with serious difficulties in the energy sphere, because of the continued curtailment of exports of Polish coal, on the other hand. All these factors have been seen as the main reasons for a deepening divergence of interests among CEMA members.

When assessing the prospects for CEMA members' economic development, Radio Free Europe, the BBC and Deutschlandfunk have forecast--on the basis of the latest report published by the Economic Research Institute in West Berlin--a further fall in the economic development rate of all CEMA members and, as far as Poland is concerned, have even asserted that any further economic development in the coming years must be ruled out.

Furthermore, they forecast that all the remaining CEMA members would experience payments difficulties with respect to the Soviet Union.

The Situation in Poland Has Been Assessed Especially Pessimistically

The payments situation in the Polish People's Republic has been assumed to be the most sensitive problem facing the Polish economy. It has been emphasized that Poland would have to earmark for the repayment of its debts and the interest due an amount of money considerably larger than the amount which it is able to earn from one year's total export. Experts have estimated Poland's external debts at $27 billion. It has been stated that Poland's insolvency is an undoubted fact, especially since according to forecasts by Western experts, its debts will keep increasing until the end of 1985, reaching the sum of $34 billion. The debt situation is to stabilize only in 1986. It has also been forecast that national income this year will fall considerably--some 9 percent--compared with 1980 and that it will then increase some 2 percent annually until 1985, when it will reach the 1980 level. "Obviously," the BBC asserted, "this means that the population's standard of living in the coming 4-year period is bound to fall. In 1981, consumption will fall 6 percent compared with last year and this in turn will lead to serious social problems, an issue which, it seems, has been discussed comprehensively in Poland by neither the government nor Solidarity."

For, the radio station continued, the government has merely been calling on the population to "tighten its belt," mentioning no specific figures, and Solidarity has emphasized in its program that it continues to expect that the government "will observe the principle that the average level of wages must be maintained." However, Western experts have reached the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to reduce the standard of living in Poland and that, consequently, it will be possible to pay compensatory increases only to the families with the lowest wages.

It has been forecast that, as an additional result of the necessary retrenchment program, unemployment may appear in Poland. According to RFE and BBC assessments, some 700,000-800,000 workers will have to seek alternative employment or even start drawing unemployment benefits.

Propaganda on the subject of Western countries' role in the attempt to resolve the crisis in Poland was pursued especially intensively at the time when the Polish authorities were engaged in negotiations with Western banks to postpone repayments of Poland's debts. This problem was represented as a reassertion of the Western countries' desire to prevent "Poland's financial bankruptcy." According to the radio stations' assertions, Western countries "want to save Poland from the fate of Iran, whose trade relations with the West have completely broken down following Tehran's statement on that country's insolvency." It was accepted that Poland's needs have been estimated at some $10 billion of further credits, which would enable Poland to increase its exports and wipe out its balance of trade deficit.

While the problem of Western credits for Poland was publicized, the fact that this was a purely commercial transaction was almost ocmpletely ignored and attempts were made to represent it as a charitable act. Above all, the fact was concealed that, despite Poland's recent difficulties in repaying loans and paying interest on time, during the past decade interest payments to Western banks have amounted to many billions, represented a considerable burden on our economy and were one of the indirect causes--in addition to other reasons--of the eruption of the present crisis, which has created difficulties in Polish society's daily life. For the radio stations concerned are aware that if public opinion were informed in detail about the size of these payments the Polish public's belief in the myth thus propagated about the disinterested nature of cooperation between Western countries and our country could be undermined.

Similar premises have been at the basis of the intensive propaganda centered on the decision to sell Poland food surpluses. This matter was publicized in such way that listeners could have gained the impression that Poland had received "free aid" from the West.

At the same time, in comparatively numerous broadcasts on the subject of the food situation in Poland, RFE intimated that the authorities might be interested in preserving the present difficulties in the sphere of supplies.

The Issue of the Reform Program Has Occupied a Key Position in Propaganda Relating to the Polish Economy

This issue has been mentioned especially frequently in RFE programs. The formulation of a reform program has been one of the main targets of the attacks directed against the party's leading role and seeking to undermine socialist economic structures, to criticize socialist palnning methods and to popularize the surperiority of the capitalist economic system. The question of reforms has repeatedly been mentioned both in broadcasts of a purely economic nature and in commentaries of a sociopolitical nature. Thoughts on the subject of economic reform in Poland have also played an important role in popularizing the concepts of opposition groups. RFE propaganda has intesified as the government has taken steps to extricate the country from the crisis.

According to RFE, it will take 5-7 years to extricate Poland from the present economic crisis. To ensure that any steps taken in this direction are successful the following three preconditions must be borne in mind:

Reassessment of the economic strategy to ensure an increased concentration of investments, considerably reduce consumption and give precedence to agriculture in the hierarchy of economic tasks.

Reform of the methods of economic management and planning and economic structures, which will make it possible to abandon the "bureaucratized and centralized system and institute economic mechanisms, for which the assumptions of an ideological doctrine are no substitute".

Implementation of a program to cure the Polish economy, which should be ensured in cooperation with NSZZ Solidarity since Solidarity could "convince the popular masses that no rational economic reforms can be carried out without sacrifices" (RFE, 9 April 1981).

Problems Faced by Agriculture Seen in the Context of the Country's Food Difficulties Have Been Given Much Attention

As far as this subject is concerned, RFE propaganda has mainly been based on material published in Poland and has aimed at arousing mistrust among the peasants with respect to assurances by the party and the authorities that they would pursue a policy which would ensure equal rights for all agricultural sectors and that they would mainly be governed by economic considerations in their agricultural policy.

The radio station in question has expressed the view that the greatest economic reserves can be found in the individual sector of agriculture and that these reserves could be put into service immediately, provided the following demands were met:

Recognition of the farmer's right to genuine self-goverment, a demand which, it has been acknowledged, has already been met with the registration of Rural Solidarity.

Implementation of the principle that the prices paid by the purchasing centers of agricultural products should keep ahead of inflation because only then "can they become a stimulus for additional work".

Guarantee that the necessary equipment and production material would be available.

Guarantees of the inviolability of peasant land ownership and, consequently, of the right to inherit land, as well as rescission of all decisions which have hindered the purchase and sale of land by individual peasants and allowed compulsory integration of peasant land with a view to transferring it to the socialized sector.

PRESS REPORTS CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATIONS TO KANIA

AU230750 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jul 81 p 4

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's message to Stanislaw Kania on his reelection as PZPR first secretary]

[Text] To Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade Kania, on the occasion of your election to the high position of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself I take great pleasure in conveying to you most cordial congratulations and warm, friendly greetings.

I wish you good health and working strength in fulfilling the highly responsible function entrusted to you by the party. I want to wish the communists and all Polish people success in implementing the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress designed to ensure your country's resolute advance along the path of socialism, in keeping with the supreme interests of the Polish nation.

I want to express my conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and manysided cooperation between the RCP and PZPR, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Poland will further deepen in the interests and for the benefit of the Romanian and Polish peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism, security and national independence, understanding and cooperation among nations.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CEAUSESCU GREETS POLISH LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU221157 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Jul (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet sent a telegram of congratulations to Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, on the 37th anniversary of Poland's national day. After highlighting the important successes scored in developing the economy, science, culture and the arts, the telegram reads:

We are convinced that the working people, the working class, the Polish people, closely united under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, will succeed in overcoming the current difficulties and ensure Poland's firm advance on the road of socialism, will further contribute to the enhancement of the influence of socialism in the world, to the intensification of the struggle of all the nations of the world for detente, peace and progress.

The telegram expresses satisfaction at the steadily ascending course of the Romanian-Polish relations, as well as the conviction that the friendship, solidarity and manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples will further develop for the benefit of both peoples, in the interest of the general cause of socialism, national independence, peace and collaboration in Europe and in the world.

More on National Day

AU221137 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Jul (AGERPRES)--The Bucharest newspapers of July 22 publish, besides the telegram of congratulations President Nicolae Ceausescu, and Premier Ilie Verdet sent to the party and state leaders of Poland, editorial and travel notes from that country.

Pointing to the significance of the Polish people's celebration and to the deep-going revolutionary transformations carried through under the PUWP leadership, SCINTEIA, the other Romanian newspapers, write: The chronicle of these decades is an incontestable proof of the fact that successes of historic significance for the country's freedom and independence, the takeover of power by the working people, abolition of exploitation, have been scored. The country's complete reconstruction after the war, the powerful development of the forces of production, the building of a large number of factories, works, combines, of new industrial centres with a high technical and economic potential fall within the same historical framework. Education, science, culture have powerfully developed.

The unfolding of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP on the eve of the national day, occasioned an analysis of this historic road with stress on the important achievements scored, tangible measures being adopted meant to ensure the settlement of the complex economic and social questions which, as is known, have cropped up in Poland lately. The newspaper highlights that, as the report of the congress shows, it rests with the party, with the working class, with the Polish people to successfully solve the problems arisen, to ensure the further development of the country on the road of socialism.

Referring to the relations between the Romanian people and the Polish people SCINTEIA reads: Stimulated by the goals of socialism, the Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and collaboration have powerfully developed in the years of building the new system and witness an ascending course. The Romanian communists and people have followed with friendly satisfaction the achievements the Polish people has scored in building the new system. The communists, the Romanian people are convinced that the Polish working people, workers class and people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, will succeed in overcoming the difficulties in the life of the country, in ensuring Poland's firm advance on the road of socialism--stands reasserted in the address of salute of the RCP representative to the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP.

There is no doubt that the further development of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the PUWP, between Romania and Poland, the expansion of mutual collaboration on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane in the spirit of reciprocal esteem and respect correspond to the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples, to the interests of socialism and peace, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR DROZDENKO

AU221844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Jul (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on July 22 in Neptun Resort V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

On the occasion, a talk took place, in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CONVEYS CONDOLENCES ON ZHIVKOVA DEATH

AU221208 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Jul (AGERPRES)--The telegram addressed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Todor Zhivkov in relation to the termination of Lyudmila Zhivkova reads:

We have learned with grief and sadness the news of the early termination of your daughter, Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

As we knew her closely during the multiple friendly interviews we had with you, we share this great irreplaceable loss, the boundless grief you feel.

Lyudmila Zhivkova, in her capacity as member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, also played an important part in the development of the Romanian-Bulgarian cultural relations within the general framework of the friendly relations between our countries.

Being by your side at this time of great sad trial, we express, dear Comrade Zhivkov, the most sincere condolences, our feelings of warm, fraternal compassion.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES MEXICAN SENATOR

AU211350 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, today received a delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of the United Mexican States led by Antonio Huitron, secretary of the commission for home and constitutional affairs, who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. On this occasion, the sides pointed out the favorable evolution of relations between Romania and Mexico, and expressed the desire to better utilize existing opportunities in order to expand cooperation in various fields to the benefit of both peoples and countries. The sides also exchanged views on certain topical international issues.

The Mexican delegation also met today with Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. During the meeting the sides discussed certain issues concerning the current stage and development prospects of bilateral economic relations.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

AU171843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jul (AGERPRES)--The plenary meeting of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederations of Romania was held in Bucharest on July 17.

The participants debated the report on the measures adopted and actions organized by the Executive Committee of the GTUCR Central Council, by the trade union bodies and organizations for fulfilling the tasks devolving on them from the documents of the GTUCR Congress, on the activity carried on by the TU bodies and organizations for observing the labor safety and hygiene norms as well as the report regarding the number, composition and organizational structure of trade unions on July 30, 1981, information about the action of changing the TU member cards, specifications to the application of the organizational criteria of socialist emulation.

Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, took the floor during the plenary meeting.

THREE SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY' IN KOSOVO

LD221630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jul (TANJUG)--The criminal council of the district court in Kosovska Mitrovica, as reported by the Provincial Secretariat for Information, pronounced sentences yesterday on Bislim Bajrami, 31, technican from the village of Izbica in the municipality of Srbica, Ismailj Makici, 24, from Kosovska Mitrovica, a student at the mining and metallurgy faculty and a teacher at the Silvira Tomazini center for vocational education in the town; and Jakup Redzepi, 25, from the village of Izbica in Srbica, a qualified lawyer. They had been charged with criminal acts relating to Article 136, Paragraph 1 and Article 114 of the Criminal Code.

During July last year in Kosovska Mitrovica, Bislim Bejrami formed a hostile illegal group, the so-called "National Liberation Movement of Kosovo", to which both Ismailj Makici and Jakup Redzepi also belonged.

The aim of this illegal group was to destroy the constitutional order of the SFRY, our socialist and self-management system, and to break up brotherhood and unity and forcibly annex the territory of the Socialist Autnomous Province of Kosovo to Albania.

Bislim Bajrami was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment on a strict regime for this hostile activity, and Ismailj Makici and Jakup Redzepi each received 6-year sentences, also on a strict regime.

KOSOVO RESERVE OFFICERS DISCUSS IRREDENTIST ATTACKS

LD222006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG)--Intensive political activity is being carried out, organized by the Federation of Reserve Military Officers in Kosovo. Parallel with the process of differentiation, which is still not finished, the organizations of reserve officers in Kosovo are developing programs to train their memberships, supplemented by explanations and analysis of the hostile irredentist attacks in Kosovo. This was reported by Zecir Murati, secretary of the Provincial Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Kosovo, speaking at today's session of the Presidium of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Serbia on the activities of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Kosovo in realizing the tasks of the LCY Central Committee, the Serbia League of Communists and the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

Not even the organization of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Kosovo has been spared, and even now it remains exposed to attacks from irredentists. Activists are sent threatening letters, and extortion is carried out by telephone to sow fear of reprisals, Murati added. The organization of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Kosovo, as early as 23 May, which was before the most brutal irredentist attacks on the self-management gains of our society, discussed the situation and established the directions of action, and now energetic differentiation is taking place in its ranks.

The results differ according to the various environments, Murati said, adding that up to now 22 members had been excluded from the ranks of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Kosovo as a result of their participation in the hostile demonstrations. Investigatory tribunals of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Kosovo have also been formed, and it can realistically be expected that the number of those excluded will be higher.

However, the unacceptable attitudes of individuals will not undermine the resolve of the nearly 20,000 members of the organization to settle scores resolutely with the enemy, who does not rest and at this very moment is using clandestine methods.

The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Serbia today concluded that a comprehensive analysis of the security situation in the whole of the republic, with special emphasis on the work of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, should be prepared by the beginning of autumn. There also should be an obligatory renewal of programs of ideopolitical and expert training of reserve military officers of Serbia.

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR NEW SCHOOL YEAR IN KOSOVO

AU222040 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Nikola Bulatovic report from Pristina]

[Text] In the present increasingly broader ideological and political activity in Kosovo, extraordinary importance is attached to the thorough preparations for the beginning of the new term at schools and university. The great task is a component of the current ideopolitical differentiation. It is expected that tomorrow the council of the Kosovo University will comprehensively analyze and assess the situation at this higher school institution and adopt the most urgent tasks for the next school year. Here is a report by Nilola Bulatovic from Pristina:

In all Kosovo communes meetings are being held with students of secondary schools and universities at which the causes of quite a number of young people having been led astray are being critically analyzed and reexamined. The executive board of the Tito scholarship fund has invited applications for the next scholarships, but has also decided to amend the criteria under which scholarships are granted. They are also a great recognition for young people.

The admission to dormitories and university faculties was also been made conditional on the ideological and political suitability, which is to be determined for every individual by the commune in which he resides. Otherwise, another student dormitory will be completed in Pristina soon. Thus, accommodation will be provided for a total of 4,100 students.

However, the greatest and most complex task has only just begun. What is involved is an ideological analysis of the contents of over 100 textbooks, most of which were imported from Albania. It is necessary to evaluate and assess the Albanian ideology, which is alien to us, and to eliminate it from these textbooks and replace it by the life and practice of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing society.

Nobody here believes that such a complex task could be completed by the fall. However, it is also clear that the new school year will not begin with lessons from these textbooks. The individuals working at the institute for the publication of textbooks who with their opportunism obstruct the task and the activity on political differentiation should also not be at their posts when the new school year begins.

The council of Kosovo University should provide an answer to many questions. Besides, this is its obligation, for party members throughout the province blame precisely the university for many mistakes. For this reason it is understandable that a critical appraisal of the situation and relations is expected. It is also expected that the individuals from the ranks of teachers will be named who falsified history and who consciously confused ideas and, as is already known, encouraged the counterrevolution.

DEVA ADDRESSES PRIZREN ECONOMIC-POLITICAL AKTIV

LD221926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Summary] Prizren, 22 Jul (TANJUG)--A series of regional consultative meetings with leading cadres in the economy in the municipalities and in the province on the implementation of the tasks stemming from the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo relating to economic stabilization began with the meeting last night with an economic-political aktiv in Prizren. The meeting was attended by Veli Deva, president of the League of Communists Provincial Committee, and by other prominent provincial officials.

"Speaking of the complex economic situation in the country and in the province, Veli Deva stressed that the economy was burdened by many problems such as inflation, excessive expenditures, investment overspending, negative balance of payments and a number of shortcomings which have an adverse effect on the implementation of the tasks that have been set."

Since in Kosovo this problem is even more conspicuous we must resolutely identify all the shortcomings and all the people whose behavior runs counter to adopted orientations or else the already complex economic situation may become even more complex.

"In all environments the most energetic measures must be taken to change the state of affairs and habits and opportunist behavior in the economy and outside the economy. The acquired habit that someone else will put right the situation in associated labor has taken root in some collectives, Veli Deva stressed. To give a few examples, annuities on credit are not returned, losses are covered up, resources are not returned, and unearned personal income is paid out. We must put an end to this kind of behavior once and for all."

It is the duty of all League of Communists members to strike a responsible attitude toward investments and stabilization of the economy. Any other way will lead us into even bigger destabilization. All progressive forces led by the League of Communists must present a bulwark which will stop further destabilization, irresponsible behavior and other shortcomings which hamper faster and more comprehensive development.

KOSOVO HARVEST CAMPAIGN REPORTED TO BE LAGGING

AU210838 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] As was stressed at today's meeting of the provincial harvesting staff, the harvesting campaign which began on (?21 June) is not going according to the expected [word indistinct]. To date, nearly 40 percent of a total of 113,000 hectares sown with wheat have been harvested. According to data made available by the provincial harvesting staff, some 1,000 self-propelled combines engaged in the harvesting campaign in all sectors will [words indistinct] if the weather holds. The harvest in the social sector has been completed on nearly (?80) percent of the acreage and 40 percent in the private sector.

DEFENSE SECRETARY LJUBICIC VISITS VALDANOS BAY

LD181536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Ulcinj, 18 Jul (TANJUG)--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, together with his associates and with Momcilo Vicinic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, today visited Valdanos, a bay in Ulcinj where a modern rest and recreation center is being constructed. On the occasion, General Ljubicic was acquainted with the project of building tourist and recreation installations in Valdanos, one of the most beautiful bays on the Adriatic.

KRAIGHER RECALLS KARDELJ, KOSOVO EVENTS IN SPEECH

LD211920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Speech by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, given in Ljubljana on the evening of 21 July on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovenian uprising and the unveiling of the monument to Edvard Kardelj]

[Text] Ljubljana, 21 Jul (TANJUG)--"In the history of our people there is no personality who in such critical periods of his time has made such a contribution to the solution of its crucial questions as was the contribution made by Comrade Kardelj during our crucial period", said Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the beginning of his speech. "The revolutionary power of his creative personality and his knowledge of social trends, contradictions and laws of our time had a decisive influence on the fact that the working class led by the Communist Party took the destinies of the Slovene people into its own hands, that with their national liberation struggle and socialist revolution our people ensured their national existence and free development and, on an equal footing, placed themselves among the most progressive forces which are radically changing the contemporary world.

"In addition to the greatest personality of our revolution and of our history--Comrade Tito--the name of Comrade Kardelj, in the pleiad of great revolutionaries of all our nations and nationalities, is inscribed in a special place of honor in their history and in the history of Yugoslavia. His share in the development of socialist revolution and socialist self-management, and in the creation and consolidation of new Yugoslavia as a fraternal community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities is particularly invaluable and significant.

"The feeling of crucial bonds between the Slovenes and other Yugoslav nations has followed us throughout our history from the very beginnings of the birth of our Slovene awareness. Thanks to the Communist Party this awareness acquired its full expression and affirmation in the rising of Yugoslav nations and nationalities whose 40th anniversary we are observing this month. During the difficult trials in the liberation struggle of our nations and nationalities, during postwar rehabilitation and during the construction of our socialist self-management society, their brotherhood and unity went from strength to strength and their equality was being enhanced, while socialist self-management became the class substance and the social and political foundation of their life together.

"Each nation and each nationality in Yugoslavia, in their own special way, experiences, creates, nurtures and develops this togetherness as a condition of its existence and development and each in its own way contributes to the implementation and enhancement of this great achievement of Tito's life. Beside Tito and together with him Comrade Kardelj more profoundly than anyone else dwelt on social laws and material conditions of the life together, development and equality of Yugoslav nations and nationalities and on the special characteristics of the life and development of each of them separately. With equal zeal in all republics and provinces he made his contribution to the solution of many problems during the way and afterwards, particularly to many crucial questions of socioeconomic development and of the political system and development and affirmation of self-management in the towns and in the countryside. His role in the solution of the agrarian question and in the socialist transformation of our countryside is irreplaceable. This is why Comrade Kardelj has a place among the ranks of those personalities of the Yugoslav revolution and the workers' movement who enjoy respect and recognition everywhere in Yugoslavia.

"The rising of the Slovene people, whose 40th anniversary we are observing today, was prepared systematically, politically and from the organizational and military point of view as far back as before the war and especially so in the wake of the capitulation of the old Yugoslavia and dismemberment of Slovenia. The founders' meeting of the anti-imperialist front on 27 April 1941 played a decisive role in the political preparations of rallying the masses together for armed struggle.

"Already on the day of the attack on the Soviet Union the formation of first partisan units began. Already then the headquarters of the Slovene partisan detachments was formed. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia published the call for an armed uprising and the anti-imperialist front changed its name into the liberation front of the Slovene people. Individual partisan actions in all parts of Slovenia began to grow into a general uprising, and throughout the Slovene territory the liberation front with its armed action began to assert itself as political authority. For that reason its supreme plenum soon transformed itself into the Slovene national liberation committee.

"On this basis the national liberation struggle in Slovenia joined forces with the national liberation struggle and uprising of other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. On this basis there grew and developed the national liberation army of Slovenia as an integral part of the national liberation army of Yugoslavia. We liberated and defended liberated territories in keeping with the balance of forces and the requirements of partisan warfare. We learned to fight behind enemy armies, and we learned to operate independently and with initiatives and to constantly coordinate and adapt our actions to the requirements of the tasks further afield. On the basis of our own experience we became convinced that in our conditions the national liberation struggle and its armed units could maintain themselves and become practically indestructible only if they operated and were developed through indissoluble bonds with the liberation movement organized in the liberation front and if they discovered native and its own particular forms of organization and warfare on which Comrade Kardelj insisted so persistently both then and to no lesser degree later when our all-peoples defense and social self-protection system was being developed.

"On this 40th anniversary of the rising," Sergej Kraigher went on to say, "we can state with pride that each part of our country testifies to what extent the life of the working people has improved, how their educational and cultural level has changed, how the old gap between the cities and the countryside is relatively quickly being surmounted, how the differences are overcome, and how in the development of the material foundations of our society we achieved significant successes in following progress in the world which represents a serious task. These successes were possible because during the 30 years of contradictions in our social development and economic difficulties we solved them on the basis of socialist self-management, particularly by strengthening and developing their two permanent component parts, that is to say the self-management position of the workers in associated labor and of all working people in deciding about the conditions, resources and results of labor, and the responsibility of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces for their own development and for the development of the federation as a whole.

"In 1978, in his article 'Self-Management and Nonalignment,' Edward Kardelj pointed out the international significance of self-management and nonalignment which provide an answer to contradictions and dilemmas not only of the Yugoslav society, but of the contemporary world in general especially in modern socialist practice and in relations between socialist countries. So, from the point of view of these international dimensions, Kardelj shed light on the basic social orientation and experience of the social development of Yugoslavia during the past 30 years, that is to say, on the fact that Yugoslavia can resolve its dilemmas and contradictions only by insisting on these fundamental stands and on the lasting orientation of its activity.

"The third congress of self-managers rightly pointed out the successes obtained on the basis of socialist self-management and did not succumb to temporary economic difficulties as was expected by some centralistic environments and the environments burdened and prompted by group property in our society. On the contrary, the third congress of self-managers channelled its criticism into inconsistencies and imperfections in the implementation of the agreed economic policy and of self-management. Also, the tasks stressed by the congress in its resolution call for consistency in self-management activity and in the further development of self-management."

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, then spoke of the quality and degree of economic development, industrialization and promotion of agricultural production, about reducing the differences between the developed and nondeveloped and stresses that during the past 30 years we incorporated over 4 million workers and working people in associated labor.

"This intensive economic and general social development was followed by some contradictions and economic difficulties which, in the final analysis, became so exacerbated that precisely at this moment we must resolve them with all resolve and consistency. Already at the third congress of self-managers, on the occasion of that congress' conclusions and in connection with the tasks inherent in the medium-term social plan, the SFRY Presidency drew attention to the immediate tasks to which at this point of time we must devote all our strength so as to change the unsatisfactory economic development threatening the results we have attained and to secure the conditions for the implementation of the key objectives of our joint economic policy and social development of Yugoslavia. The SFRY Presidency drew the attention of both the SFRY Assembly and of the Presidencies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces to this. The SFRY Assembly and the Assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces, their Executive Councils and other organs as well as all sociopolitical organizations are now developing an increasingly intensive, and from the point of view of content, increasingly concrete activity for the implementation of the basic objectives of our economic policy in order to surmount the two main shortcomings which are turning into an increasingly serious political problem. They are an unfavorable development of our [economic]relations with foreign countries and an uncontrolled growth of prices and inflation.

"To achieve complete success in the context of these broadly conceived efforts and measures in our economic policy, that is to say in its practice, we must definitely eliminate one of its key shortcomings. We must put an end to the policy of self-satisfied isolation, the policy of subordinating democratically agreed general and joint needs and interests to individual plans, regardless of the consequences for the country as a whole and regardless of the difficulties which this causes for others. Such policy is incompatible with self-management and is a kind of consequence and expression of the policy of autarky which we have never adopted as a line of our development and which we have not yet got rid of either in the republics or in the municipalities or in organizations of associated labor and their associations; it has not been completely overcome in the organs and organizations of the federation either.

"The consequence of this policy is a voluntarist and an arbitrary attitude toward the laws of the domestic and foreign markets and an unjustified raising of prices coupled with low productivity of production in many work organizations which as a result operate on the limit of profitability or at a loss. Its influence is reflected in uncontrolled operations, in the upward trend of all aspects of expenditure and in permanent liquidity difficulties of both organisations of associated labor and of the banks.

"On the other hand, such policy relies on permanent indebtedness and always manages to bring about the provision of money through credits for working capital and through their transformation into long-term investments and into a source constantly feeding all forms of consumption. This is one of the main origins of inflation which is still operating. In these conditions, inflation in itself, by constantly downgrading economic and generally valid social criteria, adds strength to monopolistic tendencies in the economy, strengthens the isolation of the market and weakens the activity of the unified Yugoslav economic area.

"Accordingly, the responsibility for these manifestations must be borne primarily by our inconsistent self-management, and not by self-management systemic solutions as is claimed today with increasing clamor by the very people who instead of self-management solutions are proferring the return to the elements of the old and obsolete system which we have abandoned through our constitutional changes precisely because it was inefficient and politically untenable. At the same time these are the main reasons why the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of joint programs is lagging behind our actual requirements. All this also debilitates the activity of objective socioeconomic foundations for self-management social planning and its integrating effect.

"Precisely for this reason there is in front of us yet another task which we must carry out if we truly wish to overcome this policy and its consequences. We must see to it that self-management social planning comes into being throughout our social system and that it is reflected directly in the social plans of the federation, republics and provinces, and that the agreements on the foundations of the social plans of sociopolitical communities are based on firm reciprocal commitments entered into in self-management agreements by organizations of associated labor and self-management interest communities and in the agreements on the basis of municipal plans. This means that what we must attain is that these basic characteristics and qualities of self-management social planning, which are at the same time a condition for its efficiency, and in so doing are a condition for efficiency of our entire society, must be asserted in our social practice as a whole.

"Until this is achieved we cannot expect the modern technical equipment of our economy, with its large corps of professionally trained cadres, to be used as required and rendered possible by the attained level of the development of our society. Until then in the socio-economic development of Yugoslavia we will have to fight, and this includes administrative resources, against uncontrolled economic operations, especially against the unbridled growth of a host of small or large investments where there is no control over their overall volume and structure, and against an uncontolled growth of all other aspects of expenditures.

"We must ensure greater efficiency of responsible state organs of our self-management society who by our constitutional system and legislation have been given the right and the duty to intervene against unfavorable developments in the economy and society, in the interest of self-management and protection of our society, against major troubles in social reproduction and in the fulfillment of social commitments. Their lack of efficiency is not a consequence or an expression of the shortcomings of the political system of our self-management society as claimed by its opponents or those whose knowledge of it is only superficial.

"It is primarily an expression of the irresolution of these organs and the responsible political leaderships, and very often also a consequence of the influence by vestiges of liberal, ideological views on the role of the state of socialist self-management society and on the activity of its organs.

"Permit me on this solemn occasion to remind you of the following clear stands and orientation of Comrade Kardelj's from his historic book "The Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management."

"No system, and this includes our socio-economic one, and therefore also the delegate system, can operate successfully in a haphazard way unless it rests for support totally on the overall conscious, creative strength of the subjective factors of society, and in the delegate system and in social life in general spontanaity and automatism cannot replace creative forces of society. The role of the subjective factor in the delegate system must start with the delegations of the basic self-management organizations and the community because otherwise it would not consistently establish the delegate system on other levels of decisionmaking." I think that these guidelines in themselves sufficiently clearly point out the present key tasks of sociopolitical organizations and of the leaderships as well as of their basic organizations in basic organizations of associated labor and other self-management organizations and communities as well as of science and of all other subjective socialist forces."

The president of the SFRY Presidency, Sergej Kraigher, continued his speech saying:

"To the events in Kosovo, Yugoslavia, just as Slovenia, reacted as a united living organism which experienced this mainly as a blow against the togetherness of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. It was shown how those, mainly from abroad, who do not understand or underrate the fact and the importance of the vital bonds between our nations and nationalities, who during postwar life and development together have become a steady and indissoluble community, can be wrong. This is why our reaction was so decisive; it will be such in future too, if need be.

"The enemy in Kosovo has not yet been destroyed and rendered totally incapable of action. Subjective socialist forces in Kosovo are operating with all intensity to heal the wounds which the enemy has inflicted to self-management, mutual trust and togetherness of the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, to frustrate his possible new excesses and to meet them politically ready. This is being essentially contributed to by the process of differentiation which is unfolding by its logic in all environments and especially in the League of Communists.

"There is manifested the awareness of the special responsibility of the Albanians in Kosovo, where they are in the majority and have a decisive position in our sociopolitical system, to strengthen togetherness and protection of the rights and equality of other nations and nationalities and of their members. Therein is also manifested the awareness of similar responsibility in the Socialist Republic of Serbia that as a whole it should ensure an unhampered implementation of the constitutional rights and commitments of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, make possible and encourage the development of self-management relations and togetherness between the Albanians and other nations and nationalities, and also to resist revival of all aspects of Serbian nationalism.

"We in Slovenia can make the most efficient contribution to the consolidation of the situation and togetherness between the nations and nationalities in Kosovo by fulfilling even more responsibly, loyally and efficiently our commitments toward a more rapid development of Kosovo and especially to the improvement of the material basis of its development. Without a doubt our struggle against manifestations of Slovene nationalistic self-satisfaction and egotism and against all manifestations of nationalistic reaction in our relations toward the Albanians in general and especially toward the Albanians working in Slovenia represents the greatest help we can give to the settlement of the political situation in Kosovo. A contribution is also represented by the concern and concrete measures for the humanization of living conditions of the workers from other republics, especially from Kosovo, and for the elimination of the unconditional status, in fact a status of hired labor, of these workers in some enterprises, mainly construction enterprises, and for the elimination of other aspects of social differences which do not have their basis in labor.

"Edvard Kardelj's thoughts and work deeply permeate those substantial values of our revolution and also the entire postwar development on which rests the freedom and the independence of our state, our position in the world and the policy of nonalignment as our lasting orientation. This is why we must emphasize these values precisely on the occasion of the observance of the 40th anniversary of the rising as one of the lasting achievements of our victory.

"Kardelj's stands in this area enjoy broad international recognition. And for us, together with Tito's work with which they merged into a rich inheritance, they represent our reliable compass and encouragement in the quest for, and in providing the answer to, the constantly new requirements of the times. For us as indeed for many others nonalignment is the only possible orientation, and moreover in this area nonalignment expresses both the authenticity and the independence of our revolution and its continuity.

"Nonalignment means openness to the broadest possible democratic and equal cooperation with all countries, seeing that we all live in the same world full of worrying manifestations and that we all share its same destinies.

"Proceeding from this, we have devoted--and in future this will conintue to be one of our priority tasks--special attention to relations with our neighbors. We can say with satisfaction that we have achieved enviable friendly relations and cooperation with all of them, and that we have open borders with a very strong movement of people and material and cultural goods, despite certain burdens from modern history and the differences in social systems and membership of differing military and political blocs and alliances. In relation to all of them we carry out the same principled policy of good neighborliness, mutual respect, noninterference, cooperation and friendship, and we see our lasting mutual interest in this.

"We have also carried out such a policy in relation to neighboring Albania. However, the Albanian side has taken advantage of the policy of good neighborliness and allows itself to interfere in our internal affairs. The reply to our policy of friendship was activity against us from completely opposing starting points.

"Naturally, we do not deny anyone the right to be concerned about their minority abroad, and we ourselves act in accordance with this principle. For example, when we manifest such concern in relation to the members of our peoples in Austria, Italy and elsewhere, we thereby call for the consistent implementation of international obligations and the provisions of international agreements, and this can only be used to strengthen mutual trust and cooperation. Through its acts, which join with the notorious irredentist forces, the Albanian side has behaved in quite the opposite way, for it has violated the generally accepted norms of noninterference, while at the same time calling for a change in the constitutional system. No independent state can put up with something like this. The community and joint struggle of our nations and nationalities have always been a thorn in the flesh of opponents of Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned policy and socialist self-management. Leading forces in neighboring Albania have once again started on the task of undermining the community of Albanians in Yugoslavia with other nations and nationalities, among other things by spreading chauvinism and hostility, primarily against the Serbians and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The harm of such a policy of Albania is evident, as it is in relation to peace and cooperation in the Balkans and more widely.

"Yugoslavia will continue to make efforts in its policy of good-neighborly relations with Albania. However, we cannot and will not allow such a policy to be misused for aims which are opposed to the real interest not only of Yugoslavia, we are convinced, but of Albania itself and, similarly, the interests of the security and independence of the states in this region.

"In our openness toward international cooperation, as part of Europe, we have been particularly interested in the process of detente in Europe gaining new stimuli and boundaries. However, even the Madrid CSCE meeting, burdened with interbloc rivalry, has still not drawn near to what the European peoples expect of it, that is, toward reaffirming the path toward strengthening trust and security in Europe with a clear prospect of ending the arms race and reducing the existing nuclear and other types of arms, confirming the vitality of the principles of Helsinki, enabling the spirit of unhindered cooperation, permeated with mutual respect, to continue to draw the countries of Europe together and have a favorable influence on our relations with other countries in the world, above all, the developing countries. Detente must ensure peace for nations and peoples. And this, among other things, demands that we energetically prevent terrorism, and this is at the same time one of the joint obligations which were undertaken by all the states which took part in the Helsinki conference. The increasingly more dangerous and ever-increasing aggressiveness of Israel and its state terrorism is also characteristic of the current situation in the world.

"At this time, when we are celebrating the anniversary of our revolution and the work of Edvard Kardelj, I wish to emphasize the enormous significance of the struggle for a new international economic order. As Comrade Kardelj emphasized and argued in his theoretical work, it is a question of a deep transformation, which in its historical and social dimensions is demanded by the changes which have taken place in both the developed and developing world, as well as by the relations betweeen them, especially as a result of the creation and development of many new sovereign states which were created in the anticolonial revolution. We expect the preparatory consultative summit meeting of some developed and developing countries in Mexico, in which Yugoslavia will also take part, to contribute to working out joint bases for an approach to global negotiation between the developed and developing countries. This should then lead to a gradual, but consistent, development of a new international economic order.

"As a result of its far-reaching significance, the problems of economic relations will undoubtedly be the focus of attention at the next, seventh, meeting of nonaligned countries, too. We are conscious of the exceptionally responsible role of all nonaligned states, especially in view of the extremely complex and dangerous situation in the world. That is why we must come to this meeting capable of making a real contribution to ending negative trends and improving the overall international situation.

"The greater part of mankind expects this of the Nonaligned Movement. These exceptional and responsible aims and tasks demand, above all of the nonaligned states which are in mutual dispute and conflict, that they urgently approach the solution of their issues of dispute by peaceful means, proceeding from those principles which we advocate in international relations in general. Comrade Kardelj often warned, and in his work he demonstrated, that precisely these principles are a realistic path for progress in today's world, such as it is. Therefore our country's advocacy of such a policy arises out of our liberation war and socialism and represents our debt in relations to carrying our those aims with which we led our revolution 40 years ago.

"The monument which we unveiled today to Comrade Edvard Kardelj, as well as the monument to the revolution and the monument to Boris Kidric, form a whole which is essentially enriched. Edvard Kardelj, as well as Boris Kidric, was in his work the most outstanding representative of generations which prepared the revolution and led to victory. It is to his credit that in his zeal as a revolutionary and in his responsibility as a teacher he pointed to the progressive and most glorious traditions of our history which were taken over by the socialist revolution and assimilated into a new, lasting historic act. The monument to the revolution is also raised to the struggle to fulfill the historic tasks of the working class, to which he devoted his whole life.

"May his unshakable revolutionary nature always remain with us; may his thought and work be initiators of the popular masses in whose power we believed endlessly; may he be a lasting stimulus to all of us and future generations so that in our work and lives and creativity we contribute to new victories in the eternal course of the revolution," as was emphasized by Sergej Klraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, at today's celebration of the 40th anniversary of the uprising of the Slovene people and the unveiling of a monument to Edvard Kardelj at the Square of the Revolution in Ljubljana.

RIBICIC NOTES 'BITTER TASTE' IN HOLIDAY TOAST

LD182250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 18 Jul (TANJUG)--In connection with the holiday of the day of uprising of the Slovene people, 22 July, and the unveiling of the monument to Edvard Kardelj, which will be attended on the eve of the holiday in Revolution Square in Ljubljana by numerous people from all over Slovenia, Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, this evening made a statement for Ljubljana television:

There are several drops of bitterness at this point in time in our holiday mood and in our toast to the greatness of our revolution, uprising and struggle. The first drop is the Kosovo events. We have been convinced until this day that in our country the times and people from the black prewar situation, with their fascist slogans, chauvinism and hatred among peoples, must never emerge again. The events in Kosovo obligate all progressive socialist forces of our country, all our nations and nationalities to strengthen brotherhood and unity, consolidate socialist self-management, create conditions for a healthy economic and cultural development of every one of us in particular and of all of us together. We must take care that our multinational community continues to have cohesive power in the future, that everyone of its national parts contributes to Yugoslavia's and the world's treasure chest of humane and universal values its own original historical, social, cultural and other achievements.

The second drop of bitterness is our economic situation. The fires of inflation which we are not able to contain, the price rises which we cannot normalize, the violation of social agreements, which results in the faintheartedness of the working people. In exceptionally difficult economic conditions and in a situation of a world economic crisis and recession in the most developed parts of the industrial world, these weaknesses of ours have as their consequence our internal political instability and the masses' lack of trust in the state, and at the same time they also very much reduce socialist Yugoslavia's prestige in the Nonaligned Movement, Europe and the world.

The third bitter taste in our holiday toast is also created by the stagnation in the construction of the self-managing socialist system, which expands the front of those who do not like self-management, who do not want to recognize the right of the worker to control the conditions, means and results of his work.

Therefore the day of uprising, Ribicic said, should be an appeal to all who are loyal to socialist self-management, to work and to the sense of responsibility for a partisan attack on the bunkers of the alienation of surplus value, against unrealistic plans, against political pressures which extort unprofitable economic investments without cover, against privileges which damage (?our work), against localism and autarchy, in order that the doors be opened wider to self-managing initiative, and that the spread of bureaucratic-techocratic rule, which gives birth to nationalisms of all kinds be halted.

CROATIAN REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY HOLDS SESSION 22 JUL

LD221846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Zagreb, 22 July (TANJUG)--President of the Republican Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia Jure Bilic today cautioned the delegates that while adopting decisions they must also always bear in mind broader Yugoslav interests. Bilic stated that the constituent republics and autonomous provinces in the Yugoslav system are responsible for own development but that their comparative autonomy must not by any means lead to autarchy.

Jure Bilic, who is also the president of the Republican Assembly of Croatia Constitutional Commission, today spoke at the session of all three chambers of the Republican Assembly of Croatia, at the beginning of the debate on the adoption of amendments to the Republican Constitution of Croatia. The amendments, which the Assembly adopted this afternoon, pertain to the initiative of Josip Broz Tito on the introduction of the system of collective work and responsibility. In this context, Bilic stressed the necessity for continual development of socialist self-management. "The directions of our society's development hold no place for false dilemmas and conceptions, from the etatist to anarcholiberalist ones, which try to act immediately when difficulties in the self-management development appear", Bilic noted.

President of the Republican Assembly of Croatia Executive Committee Petar Flekovic, referring to the 1981-1985 medium-term development plan of the republic, pointed at the same session to the necessity for faster fulfillment of the economic stabilization program by greater reliance on own resources. Flekovic also referred to the difficulties in economic trends and said that "various enemy structures, which never fail to take advantage of our weaknesses and inactivity, also this time make calculations and focus on destructive and undermining activity".

Flekovic stressed that these enemy groups "precisely in the predictions of and hopes for further intensification of economic instability, see a chance for the destruction of the system, broader crisis in our country and an opportunity to fulfill their goals".

Nationalists are foremost in attacks at the socialist order, self-management and non-alignment through spreading defeatism and agitating enemy activity in Croatia, Flekovic stressed. Both Croatian and Serbian nationalists, reviving old thesis on the alleged inequality and exploitation, impotence of the system, etc, are appearing Flekovic stated. Involved in this is also a part of the reactionary clergy which accepts various forms of collaboration with the nationalists, abusing religious faith of citizens to counter-revolutionary purposes, striving to impose itself as a partner to the institutions and organs of the socialist self-management society, president of the Republican Assembly of Croatia Executive Committee Petar Flekovic cautioned.

MORE ON 15 JULY LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION ON ECONOMY

AU222200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG)--The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session on 15 July in the presence of the highest ranking officials of the federal organs and organizations. It considered the implementation of the conclusions adopted at the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee on the ideopolitical questions of Yugoslavia's development from 1981 to 1985 and the tasks of the League of Communists.

The introductory speech was made by Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Appraising the activities undertaken in carrying out the positions of the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium noted that despite the results which are being achieved, the economic situation continues to cause concern, and that economic problems are still not being resolved effectively enough and the policy of economic stabilization is not being implemented consistently.

The Presidium stresses that the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia and the direct role of the SFRY Presidency in resolving current socioeconomic problems have introduced significant new elements into political action aimed at achieving economic stabilization and the goals set by Yugoslavia's social plan. These elements reflect the working people's interests and the resolute activity of society's subjective forces in settling relations in the current economic development. This activity was initiated with the 15th session of the Central Committee.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that it is a vital task of all communists and organizations of the League of Communists to coordinate as soon as possible the differences between Yugoslavia's social plan as a common policy of development and the plans of the republics and the autonomous provinces. This means that all the plans should be urgently considered, corrected and coordinated with the real financial and material possibilities. To this end it is necessary to resolutely reduce investments, general and common expenditures and the rate of inflation. It is also necessary to determine more precisely and to narrow down the development priorities in order to increase exports, reduce the payments deficit and to solve more rapidly the economy's structural problems. As part of these tasks it is indispensable to resolutely coordinate the monetary policy of the national banks and the commercial banks with the policy of economic stabilization. The Presidium draws attention to the need to protect the standard of living of workers and citizens, particularly those with low personal incomes.

In all organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists it is necessary to determine with full responsibility what has been achieved thus far, what is now being done and what should be undertaken in the shortest possible time on implementing the conclusions of the 15th session of the Central Committee.

The Presidium believes that it is necessary to harmonize as soon as possible views on a number of unsolved questions and to agree on solutions aimed at improving the banking, credit and monetary system, the system of economic relations with foreign countries and the foreign exchange system. Communists in the communes, administrative organs, social councils, self-managing organs and other institutions of the political system must intensify their activity on this task. They must resolutely reject a passive attitude, inertia, opportunism and similar phenomena. They must be the proponents of activity on implementing and consolidating legality in the work and operations of all elements of reproduction and in society in general.

The Presidium believes that it is impermissible to tolerate verbalism and liberalistic behavior, or such an attitude by communists toward ideopolitical orientations and tasks. Communists must consistenly implement their tasks on realizing economic stabilization everywhere, in every job, at every post and in all institutions of the political and economic system where they work and operate. Communists must intensify their specific activity in the struggle to develop the economic system, to develop self-management, to change the unfavorable tendencies in economic trends. The activity of the League of Communists and other social factors must contribute to a more resolute implementation of the adopted tasks.

It is necessary to intensify the personal and collective responsibility of communists and leaderships of the League of Communists of all levels--ranging from the organization of associated labor to the federation--with the aim of consistently implementing the ideopolitical orientations. All those communists who act contrary to this and to the economic policy must be called to political task, and cadre changes must also be carried out where necessary.

The Presidium decided that at one of its coming sessions, on the basis of the reports of the Presidiums of the central and provincial committees and the involvement of members of the Central Committee and the Presidium, it should see what has been done in concrete terms to implement the conclusions of the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

BELGRADE UNIVERSITY MEETING VIEWS LIVING STANDARDS

AU222035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Summary] "A working meeting devoted to problems of the individual and social standard of living of students was held at the Belgrade University rector's office today. It was assessed that the halt in the further drop in the standard of living of students is one of the basic tasks of the League of Communists and all subjective forces at the university. In addition to Miroslav Pecujlic, rector of Belgrade University, the meeting was attended by Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Radoje Stefanovic, president of the Executive Council of the City Assembly; and other persons. Here is a talk by Nebojsa Jankovic:"

As was assessed at today's meeting, the complex economic trends, the increase in inflation and the price increases have seriously affected the standard of living of Belgrade University students. On the other hand, the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization has been understood in many work organizations as an embargo on new jobs. This has only increased insecurity among students about their future. One of the basic ways of protecting the standard of living of students is the policy of granting scholarships and loans. The number of students enjoying the advantage of scholarships and loans has increased and the number of scholarships has recently been increased by 10 percent. The protection of the standard of living of students was discussed at today's meeting. The existing student dormitories cannot meet the demand for accomodation and are in a rather poor condition. The food in the student cafeteria is also unsatisfactory. One must not forget the fact that the protection of the standard of living of students is not solely a social but also a political problem.

"The recent events in Kosovo, where the hostile elements succeeded in exploiting the unsolved problems of the standard of living for politicizing part of the students on the ideological positions contrary to the policy of the League of Communists and the society in general, have convinced us of the correctness of this thesis."

KRAIGHER SENDS GREETINGS TO POLAND'S JABLONSKI

AU221226 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent greetings to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, on the Polish national day. The telegram expresses the conviction that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland will continue to develop successfully.

MOJSOV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD222302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, expressing sympathy at the sudden death of Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.